

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



PHOTO BY: JOHN JAVELLANA

Crises, Resiliency and Community

SOCIOLOGY IN THE AGE OF DISASTERS

PHILIPPINE SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY
2014 NATIONAL CONFERENCE
16-18 OCTOBER 2014
MINDANAO STATE UNIVERSITY
GENERAL SANTOS CITY

CONFERENCE TIMETABLE

Please note that the conference venue is at the Graduate School, **Mindanao State University General Santos City-CETD Campus, President JP Laurel Street**, General Santos City. All plenary sessions will be at the Audio Visual Room at the ground floor. Parallel sessions will be at the second floor.

16 October, Thursday	Optional Tour
7:00 am-5:00 pm	Visit to General Santos Fish Port Breakfast at Dole Philippines Country Club Zipline at Lake Sebu Lunch at Ectus Ecopark and Resort Boat Tour of Lake Sebu Durian Garden
17 October, Friday	Conference Day 1
8:00-8:20 am	Registration
8:20-9:00	Welcome remarks Dr. Mario Aguja, Convenor, 2014 National Conference Dr. Filomin Candaliza-Gutierrez, President, Philippine Sociological Society
9:00-10:20	Plenary session 1: Dr Jonathan Corpus Ong, University of Leicester
10:30-11:50	Parallel sessions 1
12:00-1:20 pm	Lunch
1:30-2:20	Plenary session 2: Mr. Kenneth Cardenas, York University
2:30-3:50	Parallel sessions 2
4:00-5:00	Business meeting
5:15-6:00	Dula Ta presentation
7:00-9:00	Fellowship and Cultural Night: Kalilangan Festival and conference dinner
18 October, Saturday	Conference Day 2
8:00-8:50 am	Plenary Session 3: Dr. Mario Aguja, Mindanao State University-General Santos City
9:00-10:20	Parallel sessions 3
10:30-11:50	Parallel sessions 4
12:00-1:20 pm	Lunch
1:30-2:20	Plenary session 4: Prof. Greg Bankoff, University of Hull
2:30-3:50	Parallel sessions 5
4:00-5:30	Closing session: Sharing common concerns among sociology departments
5:30-6:00	Closing ceremonies
7:00	Farewell Dinner: Tuna Festival

PLENARY SESSION 1

Jonathan Corpus Ong

University of Leicester, UK

Communications in Disaster Recovery: Why Facebook Matters for Yolanda Survivors But Not for the Reasons You Think

Digital innovations such as social media, SMS and smartphone apps have been celebrated for ushering in a new era of “digital humanitarianism”, enabling disaster-affected communities to “organize, coordinate, and respond to their own problems” (WDR, 2013) and people faraway to become “digital volunteers”. However, what is often missing from these highly optimistic accounts of policymakers and technology designers is the perspective of affected populations themselves. In what ways do communications technologies actually matter in their lives after Yolanda? How, if at all, do they use media to report about aid distribution and give feedback to NGOs? And how might everyday media practices in the most active social media country in the world be regarded as coping mechanisms in a “culture of disaster” (Bankoff 2003)?

This paper draws from the ongoing Humanitarian Technologies Project, an 18-month collaborative research funded by the UK’s Economic and Social Research Council. It takes an ethnographic approach to better understand potential versus actual uses of technologies in disaster recovery by comparing accounts of media use by aid workers on one hand and affected populations on the other hand. By presenting ethnographic portraits of survivors we have met in two cities affected by Yolanda, this paper reflects on themes of intimacy, triviality, and hope in mundane and creative media practices of 1) online dating, 2) Facebook fundraising, and 3) SMS reporting. It argues that communications technologies do matter for disaster recovery—not only in how they are realized into their most virtuous uses by humanitarians, but in how they are most affectively reclaimed as leisure technologies by survivors themselves.

JONATHAN CORPUS ONG IS A LECTURER AT THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA & COMMUNICATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER. HE FINISHED HIS MA AND PHD IN SOCIOLOGY AT THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, RESPECTIVELY. HIS FORTHCOMING BOOK *THE POVERTY OF TELEVISION: SUFFERING ETHICS AND MEDIA* IS PUBLISHED BY ANTHEM PRESS.



PLENARY SESSION 2

Kenneth Cardenas

York University, Canada

Crisis and what we would otherwise not do: Power and disasters in the 21st century Philippines

Among its intellectual and political elite, it is now fashionable to understand the Philippines as an “at-risk” society. Experts repeat the point that it is among the societies at highest risk from man-made and “natural” disasters; that as a consequence of anthropogenic climate change, the risks it faces from rising sea levels, tropical storms, and unpredictable rainfall are set to intensify; that the time to act is “now.” The motifs of crisis, urgency, and expertise find easy parallels with other stories within the recent history of the Philippines, and with the histories of other “developing” societies—stories that were, in retrospect, ideal covers for exerting power over populations, resources, and territories.

What forms of power are engendered by the pervasive and persuasive construction of the Philippines as vulnerable and mismanaged, by the focus on solving the problems posed by this condition, and by the imperative urgency that this task demands? How are these powers used and abused, and by whom?

In this address I review and pose some questions on three dimensions to the politics of risk definition and management: first, into the politics of knowledge production: how “risk” and “resiliency” are defined, whose forms of expertise are considered legitimate in defining these concepts, and what kinds of interventions they justify; second, into the technologies of defining and controlling populations and territories as “vulnerable,” particularly as developed and applied by a “weak” state; and finally, into the geopolitics of managing catastrophic, global risks, as it plays out in a “weak,” “at-risk” society.

KENNETH CARDENAS IS A PHD CANDIDATE AT THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AT THE YORK UNIVERSITY, CANADA. HIS DISSERTATION IS ENTITLED “CAPITALIST CLASS TRANSFORMATIONS AND URBAN FICTIONAL COMMODITIES IN 21ST CENTURY PHILIPPINES.” PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF HIS DISSERTATION HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED BY THE FOCUS ON THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND AT THE PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER.



PLENARY SESSION 3

Mario J. Aguja

Mindanao State University-General Santos City

Revisiting the 1991 Luzon Earthquake Studies: Premonitory Animal Behavior, Individual and Institutional Response

This paper reflects on two studies conducted on the July 16, 1990 Philippine Earthquake. It aims to bring the lessons learned in the past that could be used in the future, and the novelty of research methods employed. The late Prof. Ricardo Zarco provided leadership in the two researches while I served as researcher in both studies.

The first study is on premonitory animal behavior which plays a role in earthquake prediction. Very few of the respondents knew that animals presaged earthquakes. The most reported animals are dogs, chickens, and cockroaches, while larger animals like pigs show excitement and the desire to break out. Water buffaloes are described to manifest strange postural acts. This part of my presentation challenges audiences to consider premonitory animal behavior in preparing for earthquakes in contemporary times.

The second study is about the development of an earthquake sub-culture in a country located in the "pacific ring of fire." The study showed that individual behaviors were generally non-adaptive due to the lack of a body of knowledge on survival techniques during earthquakes. Institutional response were generally delayed. Relief operations were hampered by slow bureaucracy, political interference, natural restrictions, and technical and cultural problems. The non-existence of an earthquake subculture can be explained by the fact that strong earthquakes (magnitude 6 or stronger) is a rare experience – only once or twice within a lifetime. Thus, developing an earthquake preparedness program should better rely on the institutional level rather than on cultural mechanisms culled from individual experiences.

MARIO "MAYONG" J. AGUJA IS AN ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AT THE SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF THE MINDANAO STATE UNIVERSITY, GENERAL SANTOS CITY. HE OBTAINED HIS PHD IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION STUDIES AT NAGOYA UNIVERSITY. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM 2001-2007 AND CURRENTLY SERVES AS TRUSTEE OF THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE INSURANCE SYSTEM REPRESENTING PUBLIC SECTOR UNIONS.



PLENARY SESSION 4

Prof. Greg Bankoff

University of Hull, UK

Wethering the Storm: The Twin Natures of Typhoon Haiyan and Yolanda*

The category 5 storm that hit the Visayan Islands of the Philippines on 7 November 2013 is known by more than one name depending on where you are and who is talking. To the world at large, it is known as Typhoon Haiyan; to those who live in the archipelago, it is called Typhoon Yolanda. These two different nomenclatures signify much more than international and national meteorological classifications of wind intensities and have come to represent two quite different discursive narratives about the typhoon and its aftermath.

Typhoon Haiyan is headline news and analysis that explains the storm in terms of climate change, freak storms (numerical calculation of risk) and poverty. Typhoon Yolanda, on the other hand, has a storyline to do with history, accusations of incompetence (national versus local), and stubborn people at fault. These very different discourses about blame and responsibility lie at the heart of the fundamental difference in the way disasters are viewed from the standpoint of the developed and developing world.

GREG BANKOFF IS A PROFESSOR OF MODERN HISTORY. HIS WORK HAS FOCUSED ON THE ROLE OF DISASTERS IN HUMAN SOCIETIES, PARTICULARLY THE "CULTURES OF DISASTER" IN THE PHILIPPINES.

*Co-written with George Emmanuel Borrinaga, History, University of Hull



PARALLEL SESSIONS 1

17 October | 10:30-11:50 am

Characterizing Social Vulnerability to Climate Change and Disasters in Metro Manila	
Room	Plenary Hall
Moderator	Manuel Sapitula, University of the Philippines
Papers	<p>Assessing Social Vulnerability to Flooding in Metro Manila Using Statistical Analyses and System Dynamics Modeling <i>Justin Charles See, Ateneo de Manila University</i> <i>Emma Porio, Ateneo de Manila University</i></p> <p>Unpacking Knowledge Systems in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management and Climate Adaptation of Metro Manila Cities <i>John Paolo C. Dalupang, Ateneo de Manila University</i></p> <p>Adaptation to Flooding and Resilience Building in Pasig-Affected Areas: Initiatives, Needs, and Issues Basin: Intersections of Social, Political-Economic and Place-Based Vulnerabilities <i>Emma Porio, Ateneo de Manila University</i> <i>Ma. Prisa G. Dacera, University of Santo Tomas</i></p>
Media, technology and disaster	
Room	201
Moderator	Nimfa L. Bracamonte, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology
Papers	<p>“Ok kami, huwag kayong mag-alala”: Yolanda Survivors’ Televised Panawagan <i>Daylinda Banzon-Cabanilla, University of the Philippines-Los Baños</i> <i>Peter Jerome del Rosario, University of the Philippines-Los Baños</i> <i>Pamela A. Custodio, University of the Philippines-Los Baños</i></p> <p>Media Presentation on Environmental Issues: A Social Construction of Reality <i>Justinleous Ruselle Neckho L. Buen</i> <i>Dinece Crystel V. Dayaganon</i> <i>Anthony L. Rebamonte</i> <i>Saidamin P. Bagolong</i></p> <p>Ecological Crisis: The Idea of Commons and “When Systems Fail” Online Radio <i>Randy Nobleza Marindukanon Studies Center</i></p> <p>Community in Panic: Perceptions, impacts and lessons at risk and crisis communication on Pangasinan Mysterious Disease <i>Adrian Lawrence Carvajal, St. Paul University-Quezon City</i></p>

Governing in a risk society	
Room	202
Moderator	Jayeel Cornelio, Ateneo de Manila University
Papers	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in Pablo (Bopha)-Affected Areas: Initiatives, Needs, and Issues <i>Eva P. Natividad-Mendoza, Central Mindanao University</i></p> <p>Barangay Government Disaster Preparedness: The Case of Typhoon Sendong Affected Iligan Communities <i>Liwayway S. Vilorio, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Princess Angelica D. Mamon, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Chris G. Escuadra, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Chrisjen L. Anaya, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p> <p>The Politics of Disasters: Political Trust of Yolanda Victims to the National Government and Humanitarian Intervention in a Political Perspective <i>Geraldine Marqueses Saliva, Colegio De San Juan De Letran</i> <i>Louie Benedict Ignacio, Colegio De San Juan De Letran</i></p> <p>Development of the Philippine Disaster Biscuit to Nourish the Calamity Victims <i>Cheska Vinia H. Pagsaligan, St. Paul University-Quezon City</i> <i>Shyr Mae M. Taporoc, St. Paul University-Quezon City</i> <i>Adrian Lawrence P. Carvajal, St. Paul University-Quezon City</i></p> <p>A Research Note on Governance and the Istambay Phenomenon <i>Clarence Batan, University of Santo Tomas</i> <i>Mark Abenir, University of Santo Tomas</i> <i>Nadine Ablaza, University of Santo Tomas</i> <i>Angelo Asuncion, University of Santo Tomas</i> <i>Joseph Jimenez, University of Santo Tomas</i> <i>Leanne Lozanes, University of Santo Tomas</i> <i>Janssen Martinez, University of Santo Tomas</i> <i>Charmaine Perez, University of Santo Tomas</i></p>
An economic disaster? A Critical Interrogation of the Aquino Administration's inclusive growth agenda	
Room	203
Moderator	Grace Taruc, Mindanao State University-Marawi
Papers	<p>Exclusionary growth: The biggest disaster in the Philippines' industrial powerhouse <i>Mekhail Macadaeg, University of the Philippines-Diliman</i> <i>Jeremy Pancho, University of the Philippines-Diliman</i></p>

	<p>Crisis of labor in liquid modern times <i>Nicole Curato, University of Canberra</i></p> <p>Avoiding methodological disasters: Feminist researchers in masculine spaces <i>Ma. Bernadeth Laureyn Pante, University of the Philippines-Diliman</i></p>
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PARALLEL SESSIONS 2

17 October | 2:30-3:50 pm

Historical Sociology and Disasters	
Room	Plenary Hall
Moderator	Maria Cecilia T. Medina, University of the Philippines-Diliman
Papers	<p>Territory and Landscape: Framing the Nation in the Late Nineteenth Century <i>Filomeno V. Aguilar Jr, Ateneo de Manila University</i></p> <p>Fishing for Life: Filipino Immigrants and their Survival Strategies as Non-Citizens in Coastal Communities in Sabah <i>Linda A. Lumayag, University of Malaya</i></p> <p>The Political Economy of the Sendong/Washi Disaster in the Philippines <i>Arnold P. Alamon, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p>
The Filipino household in times of disaster	
Room	201
Moderator	Exaltacion E. Lamberte, De La Salle University-Manila
Papers	<p>Fish, Flood and Kin: Ecosystem Services, Disaster and Relief Associated with Living along a River <i>Enrique G. Oracion, Siliman University</i></p> <p>Household Adaptive Strategies among Typhoon Yolanda Survivors in a Fishing Village in Salvacion, Concepcion, Iloilo <i>Nimfa L. Bracamonte, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p> <p>More than crossing fingers at home during a disaster: The Filipino Gen Y's Family Disaster Preparedness <i>Adrian Lawrence Carvajal, St. Paul University-Quezon City</i></p>
Disaster and Sociological Research Methods	
Room	202
Moderator	Jayeel Cornelio
Papers	<p>Mula sa Pagdungaw tungo sa Pamamaybay: Pag-unawa sa mga Pangkapaligirang Usapin sa Sariling Lipunan <i>Winifredo B. Dagli, University of the Philippines-Los Baños</i></p> <p>Utro Nga Pagtindog: Ang Karanasan ng mga Guiuananon Pagkaraan ng Kalamidad (Bagyong Yolanda) <i>Danim R. Majerano, University of the Philippines-Diliman</i> <i>Domenick M. Somoray, Leyte Normal University-Tacloban City</i> <i>Lilimay R. Manalo, University of the Philippines-Diliman</i></p>

	<p><i>Maria Theresa M. Verian, University of the Philippines-Diliman</i></p> <p>Mêranaos' Behavioral Patterns Related to Consumerism and their Impact on the Environment <i>Maylanie Sani-Boloto, Mindanao State University-Marawi City</i></p> <p>Bracing for Disaster in Four Riverine Communities in Iligan City <i>Liwayway S. Vilorio, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Nimfa L. Bracamonte, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Myrma Jean A. Mendoza, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Sulpecia L. Ponce, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Amabelle A. Embornas, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Jhona D. Landong, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p>
Women and (dis)empowerment	
Room	203
Moderator	Rosemary Matias Fernandez, Ateneo de Davao University
Papers	<p>Women of BASECO as Marginalized Group in Disaster Preparedness <i>Rhodora Lynn C. Lintag, University of Santo Tomas</i> <i>Arlen Ancheta, University of Santo Tomas</i></p> <p>Community volunteerism: An added obligation or an empowering role for women? A Case Study on Selected Women in BASECO Port Area, Manila <i>Rhodora Lynn C. Lintag, University of Santo Tomas</i> <i>Verna Patricia B. Fuentebella, University of Santo Tomas</i></p> <p>Sendong through the Eyes Of Women: A Gendered Vulnerability Study in a Riverine Community in Iligan City <i>Myrma Jean A. Mendoza, VOCEP</i> <i>Charell R. Romano, VOCEP</i> <i>Cherry Faith P. Bodiongan, VOCEP</i></p> <p>Foreign Work Life amidst a Civil War: The Case of Overseas Filipino Nurses in Benghazi, Libya <i>Mary Ann Faller Daclan, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p> <p>Do women represent women's interest? An examination of gender mainstreaming in electoral politics <i>Maria Corinna Escartin, University of the Philippines-Diliman</i></p>

PARALLEL SESSIONS 3

18 October | 9:00-10:20 am

Volunteerism and Collective Action	
Room	Plenary Hall
Moderator	Clarence M. Batan, University of Santo Tomas
Papers	<p>Examining Disaster through the Lens of Leisure: The Case of Volunteerism <i>Sabrina Nikki Ramos</i></p> <p>Volunteerism in the Aftermath of a Disaster: The WVSU GK-YB Experience <i>Nancy S. Surmieda, West Visayas State University</i> <i>Elena Daduya, West Visayas State University</i></p> <p>Boholanos' Recovery Efforts: A Study on the 2013 Earthquake Survivors in Moto Sur, Loon, Bohol <i>Matt Joshua P. Bahan, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Hyacinth Joy A. Baloncio, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Keesha Jane D. Samontina, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Myrma Jean A. Mendoza, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p> <p>Partnership and Engagement: A Journey of Immaculate Concepcion Parish and University of Santo Tomas towards Disaster Resilient Communities <i>Froilan A. Alipao, University of Santo Tomas</i> <i>Julyn Sarah Mallari, University of Santo Tomas</i> <i>Jasmin Victoria, University of Santo Tomas</i></p>
Impacts of disasters in local communities	
Room	Room 201
Moderator	Esther Z. Plaga, Mindanao State University, General Santos City
Papers	<p>Effects of Tropical Storm Sendong among the Flood Victims in Rogongon, Iligan City: An Upland Experience <i>Sulpecia L. Ponce, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Mariel Denerie B. Colance, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Jhona D. Landong, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Hanah G. Manda, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p>

	<p>Household's Coping Strategies on Typhoon Haiyan Aka Yolanda: The Case of Manicani Island, Guiuan, Eastern Samar, Philippines <i>Noba F. Hilvano, Eastern Samar State University</i> <i>Gloria Luz M. Nelson, University of the Philippines-Los Baños</i></p> <p>Tropical Storm Washi in Iligan City: Its Impacts on the Flood Survivors in Barangay Upper Hinaplanon <i>Catherine Jean Anoos Nella, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Frencis Joy Panerio, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Ramil Sanoy Panerio, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Nimfa L. Bracamonte, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p> <p>Beaterio De La Compañia De Jesus – In The Service of the Fatherland – (1896 – 1899) <i>Catherine Refran Laririt, Polytechnic University of the Philippines</i></p>
Crises, disasters and restoration of order	
Room	Room 202
Moderator	Arnold Alamon, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology
Papers	<p>Social Disintegration in Times of Disasters: A Critical Reflection <i>Zaldy C. Collado, Adamson University</i></p> <p>Dalawang Araw na Walang Diyos: Norm and Normlessness in Prison Riots and Frat Wars <i>Filomin C. Gutierrez, University of the Philippines Diliman</i></p> <p>State and Civil Society Interaction during Natural Disasters: Opportunities for Change or Amplification of the Status-Quo? <i>Dakila Kim P. Yee, University of the Philippines Diliman, University of the Philippines Visayas</i></p> <p>Civil Society and Peacebuilding in Zamboanga and Basilan <i>Maria Cecilia T. Medina, University of the Philippines-Diliman</i></p>
Indigenous knowledge and practice	
Room	Room 203
Moderator	Aireen Andal, University of the Philippines-Diliman
Papers	<p>Towards a Transformative Practice in Disaster-related Emergency Response for the Indigenous People of the Cordillera <i>Ma. Donna S. Rebong, Philippine Science High School-Main Campus</i></p> <p>Of Magbabaya and Magbinukid: Indigenous knowledge and Practices on Natural Disasters among Subanens of Zamboanga del Sur</p>

	<p><i>Mary Antoniette T. Mabini, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p> <p><i>Queenie S. Quilo, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p> <p><i>Nincie Pale O. Tamiroy, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p> <p><i>Myrma Jean A. Mendoza, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p> <p>Indigenous Knowledge and Practices towards Natural Disaster among Maranaos in Selected Municipalities in Lanao del Sur</p> <p><i>Omaida Andig, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p> <p><i>Geodesy Gupana, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p> <p><i>Honey Jean Solon, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p> <p><i>Myrma Jean A. Mendoza, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p> <p>Indigenous Agricultural Practices for Climate Change Adaptation of Suludnon and Ati in Iloilo, Philippines</p> <p><i>Gloria Luz M. Nelson, University of the Philippines-Los Baños</i></p> <p><i>Lucille Elna P. de Guzman, University of the Philippines-Los Baños</i></p> <p><i>Oscar B. Zamora, University of the Philippines-Los Baños</i></p> <p><i>Joan Pauline P. Talubo, University of the Philippines-Los Baños</i></p> <p><i>Ma. Rosario Tatlonghari, University of the Philippines-Los Baños</i></p> <p><i>Ma. Victoria Espaldon, University of the Philippines-Los Baños</i></p> <p>Indigenous Knowledge on Disaster Management and Environmental Conservation of the Blaan Communities in the Riparian Zone of the Calminda Watershed</p> <p><i>Jovanie C. Espesor, Mindanao State University, General Santos City</i></p>
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PARALLEL SESSIONS 4

18 October | 10:30-11:50 am

Problematizing the risk and crisis discourse	
Room	Plenary Hall
Moderator	Manuel Sapitula, University of the Philippines-Diliman
Papers	<p>The Sociological Construction of Crisis in the Postmodern Era <i>Franciszek Czech, Jagiellonian University-Poland</i></p> <p>Loving your global neighbor: Donor organizations and meaning making during times of natural disaster <i>Craig Cook, Universitas Pelita Harapan</i> <i>Jamie Williams, Universitas Pelita Harapan</i></p> <p>Framing Climate Change as a Public Health Issue: Insights from a National Survey <i>Gianne Sheena S. Sabio, Social Weather Stations</i></p>
Vulnerabilities and coping strategies of children in disasters	
Room	Room 201
Moderator	Jayeel Cornelio, Ateneo De Manila University
Papers	<p>Disaster, Displacement, Difficulties: Difficulties Experienced by Children in Disaster Events <i>Gretchen A. Abuso, Xavier University-Ateneo de Cagayan</i></p> <p>Children Protection Initiatives in the Aftermath of Disasters: An Exploratory Study in the Philippines <i>Maria Cecilia Ferolin, Mindanao State University-Marawi City</i> <i>Vernie Ann Burlaos, Mindanao State University-Marawi City</i> <i>Charell Romano, Mindanao State University-Marawi City</i></p> <p>Constructing Vulnerability of Children to Flood Occurrences in BASECO Compound, Port Area, Manila <i>Dan Angelo Balita, University of Santo Tomas</i> <i>Arlen A. Ancheta, University of Santo Tomas</i></p> <p>Experiences of the Children as Survivors on the Typhoon Pablo: Expressive Arts in Focus <i>Jimerr V. Villar</i> <i>Luisito N. Bardenas</i> <i>Charity Mae J. Lumanog</i> <i>Saidamin P. Bagolon University of Mindanao</i></p>
Gendering and Sexualizing Health Vulnerability and Resilience	
Room	Room 202
Moderator	Marlon Era, De La Salle University

Papers	<p>Risks in Measuring Risks: Using Aggregated and Disaggregated Data in Estimating Prenatal Care Utilization among Women with High-Risk Pregnancies <i>Aireen Grace Andal, University of the Philippines-Diliman</i></p> <p>Male Kidneys for Sale: Neoliberal Agency in the Age of Biocapitalism <i>Gina R. Gatarin, University of the Philippines-Diliman</i></p> <p>Sexualized Vulnerability and Resilience among Male Homosexual PLHIV and NGO Volunteers <i>John Andrew Evangelista, University of the Philippines-Diliman</i> <i>Michael Eduard Labayandoy, Lyceum of the Philippines University</i></p>
The sociology of resilient societies	
Room	Room 203
Moderator	Josephine Aguilar-Placido, University of Santo Tomas
Papers	<p>A Land of Disaster, A Culture of Risk <i>Dennis S. Erasga, De La Salle University</i></p> <p>An Alternative Image of Disaster Resiliency: Contrasting Resiliency and Reliance as Results of Continued Relief Assistance among Households in an Urban Resettlement Site <i>Don Antonio Velez, Xavier University-Ateneo de Cagayan</i></p> <p>Factors Associated with the Level of Resiliency among Residents Affected by Typhoon Sendong in Iligan City <i>Avelino M. Sabas Jr., Mindanao State University-Marawi City</i></p> <p>Livelihood Sustainability and Ecological Perspectives and Practices in a Southern Palawan Coastal Community <i>Teresita Ibarra-Taberdo, Mindanao State University-Marawi City</i> <i>Linda A. Lumayag, University of Malaya</i></p> <p>Recovering from Sendong: A Study on Sendong Survivors in Deus Caritas, Luinab, Iligan City <i>Lestine Grace Saquilabon, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Jennifer Gorgonio, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Jerome Galigao, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i> <i>Myrma Jean Mendoza, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p>

PARALLEL SESSIONS 5

18 October | 2:30-3:50 pm

A Festschrift Panel in Honor of Sociologist John J. Carroll, SJ, PhD (1924 – 2014)	
Room	Plenary Hall
Moderator	Mary Racelis, Ateneo de Manila University
Papers	<p>Political Change and Civil Society: Elements of a Theory of Political Change in the Writings of John J. Carroll, SJ <i>Anna Marie A. Karaos, Ateneo de Manila University</i></p> <p>Compassion and Evidence in the Public/Pelvic Sphere: A Sociologist-Priest and the Reproductive Health Debate in the Philippines <i>Eleanor R. Dionisio, Ateneo de Manila University</i></p> <p>Understanding Movements In and Out of Poverty and Vulnerability in Baseco, Tondo Using John J. Carroll SJ's Conceptions of Social Inequality and Social Change <i>Marita Concepcion Castro-Guevara, Ateneo de Manila University</i></p>
Place-making, culture and recovery	
Room	Room 201
Moderator	Arlen Ancheta, University of Santo Tomas
Papers	<p>Disaster Preparedness, Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Its Social Influence: A Case Study in the Philippines <i>Kristine Gail C. Lobo, Lyceum of the Philippines University</i></p> <p>Structuration and Disaster Preparedness in an Urban Housing Resettlement Area: The Case of Disiplina Village in Valenzuela City <i>Floramante Sir John Don King Howard T. Ponce III, Polytechnic University of the Philippines</i> <i>Barry Cordera, Polytechnic University of the Philippines</i></p> <p>Sense of Place and Disasters: How and Why People Live in Disaster Prone Areas <i>Danesto B. Anacio, University of the Philippines-Los Baños</i></p> <p>Rebuilding with a Heart: Understanding the Role of Architecture in the Psychosocial Recovery of Typhoon Survivors <i>Maria Lovella P. Naces, Ateneo de Manila University</i> <i>Gloryrose A. Dy, Switotwins Inc.</i></p>
Emerging themes in disaster studies	
Room	Room 202
Moderator	John Andrew Evangelista, University of the Philippines-Diliman
Papers	The Aftermath of Typhoon Yolanda: Generating Sociological Concepts and Propositions in Sociology of Disaster

	<p><i>Exaltacion E. Lamberte, De La Salle University-Manila</i></p> <p>Trends on Disaster Research in Philippine Sociology <i>Alvin Allam, Polytechnic University of the Philippines</i> <i>Jerson Quitola, Polytechnic University of the Philippines</i> <i>Carmela Anne Nequinto, Polytechnic University of the Philippines</i> <i>Mercedes Camille Ocampo, Polytechnic University of the Philippines</i></p> <p>Ang Paglikha ng Tradisyonsa Sining at Relihiyon Pagkaraan ng Bagyong Ondoy <i>Danim R. Majerano, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Pasig</i></p> <p>Disaster Response of Iligan City during Tropical Storm Sendong <i>Sulpecia L. Ponce, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology</i></p>
Can disaster preparedness be taught?	
Room	Room 203
Moderator	Mary Jane Arnado, Independent consultant
Papers	<p>Disaster in the time of K to 12: Embedding the Disaster Preparedness in the K to 12 Curriculum <i>Gretchen A. Abuso, Xavier University-Ateneo de Cagayan</i></p> <p>Integrating Cultural Ecology in Higher Education Curricula <i>Enrico C. Garcia</i></p> <p>Understanding School-To-Work Transition Crisis in the Philippines through Unemployment Rates and Secondary Education Performance Indicators (2007-2011) <i>Debbie Mariz N. Manalili, Ateneo de Manila University</i></p> <p>The prospects of social research in a world risk society: A Content Analysis of UST's Biennial Research Reports from 2000-2010 <i>Clarence M. Batan University of Santo Tomas</i> <i>Bien S. Mangahas, University of Santo Tomas</i></p>

ABSTRACTS OF PARALLEL SESSIONS 1

17 October | 10:30-11:50

Characterizing Social Vulnerability to Climate Change and Disasters in Metro Manila

17 October | 10:30-11:50 | Plenary Hall

The World Risk Index 2013 ranked the Philippines as third in the world in terms of being at risk to climate-related risks and disasters; while the Swiss Re insurance firm in 2014 ranked Metro Manila as the second riskiest city to live in, after Tokyo-Yokohama, Japan. Based on the initial findings of the “Coastal Cities at Risk: Characterizing Social Vulnerability of Metro Manila” research project, this panel will lay out Metro Manila’s vulnerability to flooding and efforts towards building its adaptive capacity and resilience. Anchored on a trans-disciplinary approach, the study explored the interaction/intersection of the social-ecological and political-economic dimensions of vulnerability, adaptation and resilience. Examining the intersections of these drivers of vulnerability allows a deeper analysis and understanding of climate-related risks/disasters and efforts towards adaptation and resilience building in the metropolis.

Assessing Social Vulnerability to Flooding in Metro Manila Using Statistical Analyses and System Dynamics Modeling

Justin Charles See, Ateneo de Manila University

Emma Porio, Ateneo de Manila University

Earlier works measuring urban vulnerability to impacts of extreme weather events such as flooding focused largely on the physical and meteorological components, highlighting the need to develop methodologies/tools that will include the social dimensions that will broaden our understanding of the phenomenon. This study asks: “How do we characterize and measure social vulnerability to flooding among Metro Manila residents?” The study analyzed social vulnerability to flooding by utilizing: (1) principal component analysis to construct the social vulnerability index scores, using census and household survey data; and (2) system dynamics analysis to track the loss of system performance due to adverse impacts of flooding, as well as the potential recovery of the system in time due to adaptive measures. This study found that 1) social vulnerability is not homogeneous but quite complex and diverse, depending on the local contexts and across various levels of analysis; 2) integrating the social characteristics of political-administrative units with ecological-environmental factors result in a more refined and enhanced measure of social vulnerability. Finally, this study illustrated how system dynamics can be used to supplement principal component analyses, and can be used as a decision-support tool for disaster risk management.

Unpacking Knowledge Systems in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management and Climate Adaptation of Metro Manila Cities

John Paolo C. Dalupang, Ateneo de Manila University

Current policies and programs on disaster risk reduction and management are derived from two distinct but intertwining knowledge systems, namely climate change adaptation and disaster risks. With the rapidly changing urban landscapes and increasing number of extreme weather events, there is a need to scientifically characterize various knowledge systems that inform local disaster management and climate adaptation and their various points of integration. This study focuses on assessing vulnerability of Metro Manila cities to flooding and other disaster risks.

Initial analyses show that different LGU's have demonstrated various levels of adaptation in their use of formal and informal knowledge systems in formulating their disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation policies and programs. Some LGU's have shifted from relying solely on government-issued weather forecasts and historical knowledge of flooding to using real-time sources of technical knowledge for extreme weather hazards such as radar and satellite imagery. Meanwhile, other LGUs recognize that some knowledge systems (e.g. satellite data, LIDAR) need to be complemented with local knowledge about particular characteristics of cities to make knowledge mobilization strategically useful. Based on the results, the study then proposes different points of possible integration of the two knowledge systems in local disaster management and climate adaptation programs.

Adaptation to Flooding and Resilience Building in Pasig-Affected Areas: Initiatives, Needs, and Issues Basin: Intersections of Social, Political-Economic and Place-Based Vulnerabilities

Emma Porio, Ateneo de Manila University

Ma. Prisa G. Dacera, University of Santo Tomas

Previous studies on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change-related effects like flooding have focused largely on the social and economic drivers of vulnerability and adaptation. This paper argues that to understand better the drivers of vulnerability and adaptation, the intertwining effects of economic/livelihood vulnerability and place-based vulnerability must be examined through the intersections of place/space and social structures/institutions. This study examines the adaptive capacities, flood responses and resilience-building initiatives of both urban poor communities and upper-income residents in gated communities along the Pasig-Marikina riverlines. Preliminary analyses shows the socially differentiated patterns of adaptation and resilience building followed along by income class and place-based vulnerabilities but those at the intersections suffer more but mediated by the mobilization of social capital at the lower margins of the economy and polity.

Panel Moderator: Manuel Sapitula, University of the Philippines-Diliman

Media, technology and disaster
17 October | 10:30-11:50 | Room 201

"Ok kami, huwag kayong mag-alala": Yolanda Survivors' Televised Panawagan

Daylinda Banzon-Cabanilla, University of the Philippines-Los Baños

Peter Jerome del Rosario, University of the Philippines-Los Baños

Pamela A. Custodio, University of the Philippines-Los Baños

This study aims to understand the *panawagan*, or pleadings of Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan) survivors. On November 8, 2013, Yolanda made 6 landfalls, affecting 14 million people in 591 municipalities and 57 cities in 9 regions. Most of the 6,201 dead were found in Leyte in Region VIII. One of the survivors' most urgent need was to send messages to relatives about their condition. GMA 7, among other television channels, responded to this need to connect. A segment of its daily news program was called *Panawagan*, provided space for the survivors to send brief pleas for help and descriptions of their condition. This study examined selected MP4 videos of these *panawagan* that were available in the GMA 7 site. The study 1) describes the *panawagan* in terms of who is pleading, who and where the intended listeners are, and the messages; and 2) interprets the dominant message in the *panawagan*, "*Ok kami, huwag kayong mag-alala*" in the context of postmodernist resistance to coherence and logic.

Media Presentation on Environmental Issues: A Social Construction of Reality

Justinleous Ruselle Neckho L. Buen

Dinece Crystel V. Dayaganon

Anthony L. Rebamonte

Saidamin P. Bagolong,

Media play a vital role in giving information to the viewers through presentation of different issues. In this study, environmental issues presented by media are determined by the viewers based on news content. This presentation created a social construction of reality. Descriptive-phenomenological design using qualitative and interview guide questions are used to the three biggest TV networks in the Philippines and selected respondents from the two biggest barangays in Davao City. The study found out that the media presentation on environmental issues is based on the network's policy. Documentaries, news and investigative reports are the media's tool in influencing viewers' opinion with the assistance of the government's environmental-related agencies to ensure that environmental awareness and accurate information are relayed to the viewers. The viewers' responses to media presentation depend on how the environmental issues are presented. News content and interviewed sources are seen to effect viewers based on how they constructed it. They believed that online news and articles can create high interest on constructing reality but as regards to the degree of acceptance, the viewers believed that reality of presentation does not only depend on the credibility of media network but on the media presenters themselves. Hence, viewers' social construction of reality may affect the environmental issues on awareness and accuracy of information.

Ecological Crisis: The Idea of Commons and 'When Systems Fail' Online Radio

Randy Nobleza Marindukanon Studies Center

Since typhoon Haiyan, there is a growing momentum towards consensus that such climate crisis is anthropogenic. Yolanda is considered not a natural calamity anymore. It could already be attributed directly from manmade activities. Therefore, all efforts to address ecological crisis is a demand for climate justice. Perhaps from organized groups, direction is inevitable. The online radio project, when system fails provides fractured activism. It features economic solidarity among autonomous

artists and anarchists from three sides of the globe. From Muntinlupa, to Tokyo, and Helsinki. Planting rice traverses solidarity economics in Finland, amateur riot groups in Japan and infoshop in the Philippines. Through online transmission, when system fail operationalizes common but differentiated responsibilities.

Community in Panic: Perceptions, impacts and lessons at risk and crisis communication on Pangasinan Mysterious Disease

Adrian Lawrence Carvajal, St. Paul University-Quezon City

Communicating information about possible life threatening concerns can be delicate and difficult, and if it is not done well, the communicator can put the affected public at greater risk by creating misunderstanding or possibly inciting unwarranted panic.

On February 24, 2014, a late night news program reported that a “mysterious” “flesh-eating illness” (*mistryosong sakit*) is “slowly” (*unti-unti*) spreading in Pangasinan,. The news report connected two case studies from the towns of Villasis and Santa Barbara, Pangasinan whose skin were described to be “decaying” (*naaagnas*) to a prophecy by a self-titled prophet who forewarns of a flesh-eating disease in the said province. Just hours after the report came out that night, the hashtag #PrayForPangasinan trended on Twitter and a link of the video have been boundlessly shared on Facebook and other online social media. Anchored on the mental noise theory and risk perception theory, the study delves into the perceptions of risk of the affected public as well as determines the risk communication impacts and lessons of the Pangasinan Mysterious Disease News. Multi-method descriptive research design was used, which involves semi-structured interviews for the affected publics and content analysis of the news reports related to the subject. Findings suggest that risk communication’s impact on the news report is significant as the fundamental goal of risk communication is to provide meaningful, relevant and accurate information, in clear and understandable terms targeted to the concerned and affected public and spur all concerned to a higher degree of consensus and support for a beneficial action.

Panel moderator: Nimfa L. Bracamonte, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Governing in a risk society
17 October | 10:30-11:50 | Room 202

Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in Pablo (Bopha)-Affected Areas: Initiatives, Needs, and Issues

Eva P. Natividad-Mendoza, Central Mindanao University

The creation of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (DRRMC) at various levels in the government including the local government units as stipulated in Republic Act 10121 institutionalizes DRRM in the Philippines. This paper describes the existing initiatives on DRRM of LGUs in Pablo (Bopha) affected areas in the provinces of Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley. It also assesses their needs for DRRM and explores on socio-political issues and geo-physical conditions that may relate to their DRRM needs and initiatives. It utilizes the data of a USAID-funded

project, generated through Focus Group Discussions and survey among members of DRRMC. Findings reveal that even prior to the institutionalization of DRRMC, there were activities on disaster preparation and climate change adaptation conducted. However, the lack of more comprehensive DRRM plan and stronger DRRMC limits the implementation of concrete and wide-ranging initiatives. Consequently, a number of socio-political issues and their geo-physical conditions have bearing on their existing initiatives and needs for disaster preparation and climate change adaptation. Hence, DRRMC has a critical role in addressing issues on disasters by mobilizing resources and initiating DRRM activities.

Barangay Government Disaster Preparedness: The Case of Typhoon Sendong Affected Iligan Communities

Liwayway S. Vilorio, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Princess Angelica D. Mamon, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Chris G. Escudra, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Chrisjen L. Anaya, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Utilizing the case study design, this study describes the disaster preparedness of four typhoon Sendong affected barangays of Iligan City, namely: Hinaplanon, San Roque, Upper Hinaplanon and Tibanga. The study focuses on the barangay disaster preparedness before the typhoon, actions taken during the typhoon, and the strategies and activities undertaken in the aftermath. Group and in-depth interviews were conducted with the 20 barangay informants and the 6 key informants, respectively. Observation method was used to generate information on the general profiles of the four affected barangays. The data were analyzed utilizing content analysis.

The study reveals that most of the barangays are not prepared for the disaster due to lack of budget, which resulted to negligence and over-confidence. The lack of proper information-based systems and the ignorance of the residents have contributed to their unpreparedness. Delayed response and relief are due to impassable roads, among other things. In the aftermath, barangay government officials have helped in the distribution of the relief goods and have coordinated with the city and national governments, the NGOs, and other private sector groups regarding their barangay long term rehabilitation. Having prepared themselves better for future disaster as informed by Sendong experience, these barangays succeeded in achieving their goal of “zero-casualties” when typhoon Pablo struck the Mindanao region in December 2012.

The Politics of Disasters: Political Trust of Yolanda Victims to the National Government and Humanitarian Intervention in a Political Perspective

Geraldine Marqueses Saliva, Colegio De San Juan De Letran

Louie Benedict Ignacio, Colegio De San Juan De Letran

This paper argues that natural disasters affect the trust level of disaster victims to political institutions. Based on findings from a survey conducted in the summer of 2014, the following hypotheses are tested: (1) the failure of national government to effectively respond to natural disasters leads to a low level of political trust (2) an increase in humanitarian intervention from non-governmental organization has an

impact on the political trust of disaster victims. Findings of this survey will be examined from the perspective of post-disaster politics.

Development of the Philippine Disaster Biscuit to Nourish the Calamity Victims

Cheska Vinia H. Pagsaligan, St. Paul University-Quezon City

Shyr Mae M. Taporoc, St. Paul University-Quezon City

Adrian Lawrence P. Carvajal, St. Paul University-Quezon City

This study reports the development of the Philippine Disaster Biscuit—a biscuit with nutrition contents intended to nourish victims of natural calamities in the Philippines. The study uses a multi-method descriptive research design which involves key informant interviews with nutrition experts and medical doctors and a survey with selected victims of Typhoon Yolanda in a relocation site in Rosario, Cavite. The paper discusses how government and communities can respond to nutritional needs of affected populations in post-disaster environments.

A Research Note on Governance and the Istambay Phenomenon

Clarence Batan, University of Santo Tomas

Mark Abenir, University of Santo Tomas

Nadine Ablaza, University of Santo Tomas

Angelo Asuncion, University of Santo Tomas

Joseph Jimenez, University of Santo Tomas

Leanne Lozanes, University of Santo Tomas

Janssen Martinez, University of Santo Tomas

Charmaine Perez, University of Santo Tomas

This paper examines the perceptions of selected self-reported Filipino *istambays* born in the 1970s on governance to empirically demonstrate how these social forces shaped and impacted selected domains of these *istambay* lives. Using the life history data from the *Social Investigation on the Lives of Istambays in the Philippines* (SILIP) project, funded by the Commission on Higher Education University of Santo Tomas Philippine Higher Education Research Network (CHED UST PHERNET), the study traces historical events on political governance from the retrospective memoirs of these *istambays* and argues about the disconnections and intersections these made on the personal-socio historical portrait of their lives. In the end, the paper provides research and policy insights that directs attention to the *istambay* phenomenon as a public issue rather than as a mere personal trouble.

Panel moderator: Jayeel Cornelio, Ateneo de Manila University

An economic disaster? A critical interrogation of Aquino administration's inclusive growth agenda

17 October | 10:30-11:50 | Room 203

Exclusionary growth: The biggest disaster in the Philippines' industrial powerhouse

Mekhail Macadaeg, University of the Philippines-Diliman

Jeremy Pancho, University of the Philippines-Diliman

This paper examines the extent to which the Aquino administration's inclusive growth agenda has made an impact on the workforce, host community and local economy in an industrial enclave in CALABARZON—the country's so-called "industrial powerhouse." Through ethnographically-inspired fieldwork, in-depth interviews among workers in the manufacturing sector and primary data analysis, the study reveals that growth in the region has, so far, not "trickled down" to the workforce and local communities. The study reveals that majority of the workforce are migrants from nearby (as well as far-flung) provinces, compensation and benefits barely sufficient for subsistence and employment with the firm is considered temporary. Business opportunity development in the community is limited to entertainment, accommodation and residential industries primarily directed towards non-local workers. Manpower agencies offering peripheral firm services – businesses not directly linked to production but are integral to day-to-day operation such as janitorial and laundry services, are ignored in favor of agencies offering the same services located in Metro Manila. By showing how limited and detached economic development is between the case firm and its constituent workers, community and vicinity, this case study highlights the need for more participatory and empowering business models for firms in the region to encourage sustainable and inclusive economic development.

Crisis of labor in liquid modern times

Nicole Curato, University of Canberra

Bauman's liquid modernity thesis has gained traction in contemporary sociological theory but its empirical credentials continue to be the subject of critique because of its tendency to universalise Europe's particular experience. This article investigates the extent to which the concept of liquid modernity can make sense of transformations in the global south. By analysing the work biographies of fifteen respondents based in an export processing zone in Laguna, empirical manifestations of liquid modernity are observed in terms of workers' fragmented work histories, emphasis on self-responsibility and aspiration for global mobility. However, this article challenges Bauman's description of liquid modernity as an era of "disembedding without re-embedding." Aspirations for mobility are hinged on a desire to re-embed in a kinship network that was displaced by earlier generations of labour migration. Hence, solid structures and liquid worlds are closely intertwined in shaping the character of contemporary labour, for better or worse.

Avoiding methodological disasters: Feminist researchers in masculine spaces

Ma. Bernadeth Laureyn Pante, University of the Philippines-Diliman

This conference paper is based on my published article the Philippine Sociological Review. In this presentation, I reflect on my experience as a feminist-activist researcher conducting ethnographic work in a masculine space. I characterize how sexist encounters come into play in a research context and argue for the need to consider gender-sensitive methodologies not only for vulnerable female subjects but also for female researchers. I also discuss the methodological and practical strategies used to carefully manage this experience to avoid "methodological disasters." Insights on this article are based on my field work in Biñan, Laguna for a

project that examines the impact of the government's inclusive growth agenda on workers in the manufacturing sector.

Panel moderator: Grace Taruc, Mindanao State University-Marawi

ABSTRACTS OF PARALLEL SESSIONS 2

17 October | 2:30-3:50 pm

Historical Sociology of Disasters

17 October | 2:30-3:50 | Plenary Hall

Territory and Landscape: Framing the Nation in the Late Nineteenth Century

Filomeno V. Aguilar Jr, Ateneo de Manila University

When a disaster strikes in another part of the Philippines, why do people from the unaffected parts express intense interest in the devastated locality? Beyond the sharing of a common humanity, people feel deeply for the devastated place and its inhabitants because of the taken-for-granted bond of nationhood with the victims and the banal idea that the site of devastation is an integral part of the nation's territory. The framework for apprehending disasters is now ineluctably national, with the twin coordinates of time and space delimiting the comprehension of a disaster, sometimes too narrowly limited to the nation-state. Yet, in the late nineteenth century, the nation's coordinates were not exact. Unlike the "Creole pioneers" of nationalism in the Americas, who took physical and administrative journeys or "pilgrimages" through the territories that they learned to imagine as homelands, as Benedict Anderson has theorized in *Imagined Communities*, many *ilustrados* who articulated the emerging national community hardly undertook journeys within the colony, except for trips from the provinces to the capital Manila. José Rizal did not travel beyond his own Tagalog region, setting foot on Mindanao only because of his deportation there. But the *ilustrados* did travel outside the country and congregated in places like Barcelona and Madrid. From that distance halfway across the globe the *ilustrados* "objectified" the Philippines as a homeland at a time of intensifying political crisis. What were their discursive strategies in framing "the Philippines" as the territory of an imagined community? How did they narrate its physical coordinates? What tensions, occlusions, and contradictions arose from their notions of spatiality and community? The paper seeks to explore these questions.

Fishing for Life: Filipino Immigrants and their Survival Strategies as Non-Citizens in Coastal Communities in Sabah

Linda A. Lumayag, University of Malaya

Coastal communities in archipelagic nation-states have never been challenged until this recent time. One of these challenges is the seeming unabated flow of people across national borders that put pressure on the social and ecological aspects of human communities. As cross-border peoples, often they are viewed publicly as a national threat and their social conditions are poor.

This paper is a product of a preliminary study that looks at immigrants' perception of their present social condition and their relationship towards their physical and social environment, based on their migration experiences in Sabah. Specific in this paper is to explore the idea of resilience within a milieu of marginalization and "non-

citizenship” vis-à-vis access to the sea – as their main source of livelihood. The research questions are: How do immigrants capacitate and optimize support at the household and community level in order to sustain life? How have informal structures played a primary role in their struggle for survival? What existing ecological precepts guide or regulate their perception about the sea and its environs?

Data for this paper used both recorded and unrecorded personal interview and survey using questionnaire. Interviews were conducted at the houses of fisher folks in the coastal communities. Interviews were also conducted to key informants such as those working in the marine conservation project, village head, youth leaders and others. In the survey questionnaire, questions asked were related to the household socio-economic characteristics and their ecological precepts. Two coastal communities in Kudat, Suda, which are largely populated by undocumented Filipino immigrants from Palawan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi and Mindanao were the site of this research.

The Political Economy of the Sendong/Washi Disaster in the Philippines

Arnold P. Alamon, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Historians have long noted the effect of natural disasters in exposing unapparent but existing social fissures. It takes a natural disaster to reveal a social disaster, an American historian once opined. The lethal flash flood brought by Typhoon Sendong which killed an estimated 2,000 people in the early morning of December 17, 2011 also revealed an aspect of Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines that was seemingly not obvious. The City, particularly its riverbanks, had been home to thousands of poor migrant settlers who have sought a better life in these cramped and densely populated settlements now washed away by the Sendong floods.

There is a political economic basis for the Sendong disaster. The twin elements of water and people outflow, both essential features which foregrounded the disaster, are traced to political economic realities which define two important fronts – the ecological and the social field. Large-scale agricultural capitalism, commercial logging, and mining have not only compromised the natural watersheds upstream but also contributed to the heavy siltation of the Cagayan de Oro River altering the ecological field.

The same economic logic is also central to the long-term underdevelopment in the hinterlands and rural areas. The extractive nature of these enterprises provide little returns in terms of long-term jobs or social mobility and are in fact culprits for the state of landlessness among inhabitants in these rural areas. The result is a steady stream of rural to urban migration as a response to the absence of economic opportunities from their places of origin.

In Cagayan de Oro City, former river deltas and low-lying areas have been transformed into subdivisions. The local watershed areas are now housing settlements replacing the former foliage and greens with concrete roads and houses.

The disaster brought by Typhoon Sendong reveals a social problem whose genesis and development goes beyond the spatio-temporal limits of the contemporary City. Instead, it is a product of the decades-long affliction of underdevelopment in the

rural hinterlands because of the colonial and feudal ties that continue to shape and define the political economy of Cagayan de Oro and the island of Mindanao to this day.

Panel Moderator: Maria Cecilia T. Medina, University of the Philippines-Diliman

The Filipino household in times of disaster
17 October | 2:30-3:50 | Room 201

Fish, Flood and Kin: Ecosystem Services, Disaster and Relief Associated with Living along a River

Enrique G. Oracion, Siliman University

Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain directly or indirectly from ecosystems such as the river. These services include, but not limited to, water supply and quality; protein food; recreational, aesthetic and spiritual benefits; and cycling of nutrients from upstream to downstream areas. But the river also becomes a source of disastrous events due to flash flooding and overflowing of water during heavy rains or typhoons. And in the absence of significant support from outside the community and of a comprehensive disaster risk reduction management program of the local government for settlements along the river, the assistance from kinship network within the community was considered a major cultural coping mechanism for combating risks associated with floods. So as they continue to enjoy the services of the river amidst some human-induced disaster, they have also learned to be resilient and to live with this event by rebuilding their means of subsistence from the damages left every after flooding episode. This was the experience of households surveyed along Pagatban River, which separates the town of Basay and the city of Bayawan in Negros Oriental in Central Visayas, Philippines.

Household Adaptive Strategies among Typhoon Yolanda Survivors in a Fishing Village in Salvacion, Concepcion, Iloilo

Nimfa L. Bracamonte, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

This paper presents the outputs of a rapid assessment conducted in December 2013 in a fishing village in Salvacion, Concepcion, Iloilo from a survey of 148 households and key informal interviews. The paper highlights household adaptive strategies and discusses the effects of the storm surge in terms of damages to household properties, community facilities, and environment as experienced by fisherfolk as an aftermath of the deadly Typhoon Yolanda. The study reports the community's dire need of pump boats, houses, repair of the damaged elementary school and multi-purpose gymnasium, food, and medicines especially for children. Using Republic Act 10121 as framework, the paper articulates the notion of adaptive capacity consisting of all the available resources and strengths which a community or individuals can utilize to minimize the level of actual or expected climatic risks or effects of disaster, or exploit beneficial opportunities that may encompass infrastructure and physical facilities, or equipment, institutions, societal coping abilities, human knowledge, skills and collective attributes like social relationships, leadership and management at the household or institutional/community level. The paper argues about the need for "holistic and integrated approach on all political levels and involve all sectors of

society in dealing with natural hazards and climate change” such in the case of communities affected by Typhoon Yolanda.

More than crossing fingers at home during a disaster: The Filipino Gen Y's Family Disaster Preparedness

Adrian Lawrence Carvajal, St. Paul University-Quezon City

The culture of disaster preparedness starts at home. Researchers have consistently emphasized that the family is a vital force for disaster behaviors and is critical for its individual members' disaster preparedness and survival. The emergencies of today's world demand the individuals and family unit to foster skills and cultivate knowledge and communication strategies to meet these kinds of emergency situations.

Generation Y as a cohort is characterized by strong familiarity with information and communication technology, but does this follow families as disaster ready? Thus, this study focuses on the disaster preparedness of families of Filipino Generation Y. Specifically, it seeks to determine the knowledge of the types of disaster that may happen to the respondents' family at home, discussion on the preparation and dangers of disasters, family communication strategies during a disaster, and family disaster plans.

Employing a multi-method descriptive research design, 100 Filipino Generation Ys will be purposively sampled. The study is invaluablely significant as it aims to make families far better prepared to handle the challenges of disasters with the fostering of skills, cultivation of knowledge and the establishment of communication strategies to meet emergency situations.

Panel moderator: Exaltacion E. Lamberte, De La Salle University-Manila

Disaster and sociological research methods

17 October | 2:30-3:50 | Room 202

Mula sa Pagdungaw tungo sa Pamamaybay: Pag-unawa sa mga Pangkapaligirang Usapin sa Sariling Lipunan

Winifredo B. Dagli, University of the Philippines-Los Baños

Sa mga sakunang naranasan ng bansa sa nakalipas na buwan, kapansin-pansin ang malaking pangangailangan ng pag-unawa sa mga piling usaping pangkapaligiran mula sa pananaw ng mga pamayanan at baybaying humaharap sa mga nakaambang peligro ng kalamidad. Mababanaag nito, halimbawa, sa hindi pagtutugma ng mga terminong ginagamit ng mga pampublikong institusyon at kaugnay na mga pagpapakahulugan ng pamayanan sa mga pangyayaring gaya ng '*storm surge*.' Ang pagpapahalaga sa pamilya, paniniwala, at iba't-ibang anyo ng pagtutulungan sa oras ng sakuna ay tila hindi rin matingkad sa mga Kanluraning perspektiba ukol sa sosyolohiya ng kapaligiran na mas nagbibigay-tuon sa pulitikal at ekonomikong dimensiyon ng pagkasira ng kalikasan at ang epekto nito sa kaunlaran at kalusugan.

Mula sa isinagawang panimulang pagbabalangkas ng mga piling usapin sa Bundok Banahaw sa Timog Katagalugan, ilalahad ang ilang repleksyon tungkol sa kapamaraan ng pag-unawa sa mga usaping may kinalaman sa kapaligiran sa sariling pamayanan at lipunan. Sa partikular, angistratehiya ng pag-aaral natin na ‘pamamaybay’ na sinimulang linangin sa pag-aaral ay nakatulong upang ipakita na kaugnay at mahirap ihiwalay ang usaping pangkapaligiran sa Banahaw sa kalinangan at kapaniwalaan ng iba’t-ibang komunidad doon maging sa mga usaping pangkaunlaran at pangkabuhayan at mga usaping pangkapaligiran sa mas malawak na ekolohiya at lipunan. Masasabing ang ganitong diwa ay makikita ding may saysay sa iba pang panig ng bansa. Sa huli, itataguyod ng panukalang papel ng mga mananaliksik na Pilipino sa larangan ng sosyolohiya ang pag-unawa sa heograpikal-ekolohikal na kalagayan ng pamayanan at lipunan. Bibigyang pansin din ang etika ng pagbabahagi ng resulta ng pag-aaral at ang kalahagahan ng pakikilahok ng pamayanan sa mga gawaing pagpapatatag ng institusyon at pagbubuo ng mas angkop na mga polisiya at programang pangkapaligiran, pangkaunlaran, at pangkalinangan.

Utro Nga Pagtindog: Ang Karanasan ng mga Guiuananon Pagkaraan ng Kalamidad (Bagyong Yolanda)

Danim R. Majerano, University of the Philippines-Diliman

Domenick M. Somoray, Leyte Normal University-Tacloban City

Lilimay R. Manalo, University of the Philippines-Diliman

Maria Theresa M. Verian, University of the Philippines-Diliman

Ang mga sanaysay ay maituturing na repleksyon ng damdamin at karanasan ng mga tao. Anupa’t kalakip ng paghilom at pagbangon ay ang pagkukuwento, pakikinig at pagsisiwalat ng mga salaysay o mga kaganapan sa buhay. Pinapaksa ng papel na ito ang karanasan ng limang Guiuananon noong Bagyong Yolanda taong 2013. Sinikap na makuha ng mga mananaliksik ang mga sanaysay mula sa ilang mamamayan tungkol sa kanilang karanasan noong panahon ng kalamidad sa Guiuan, Silangang Samar. Ang mga konsultant ay nakatira sa Jetty Hollywood at lahat sila ay nakaranas ng malaking pinsala sa kanilang mga tahanan – dalawa ay nawalan ng tahanan. Sa pag-aaral na ito ay gumamit ng *narrative analysis* ang mga mananaliksik. Ipinagpapalagay na bawat mananalaysay ay may kani-kaniyang pananaw o interpretasyon sa mundo at karanasan sa loob nito. Maging sila mismo ay nakabubuo ng kani-kanilang pagpapahalaga, pag-unawa at makabuluhang aral base sa kanilang karanasan sa mundo.

Mêranaos’ Behavioral Patterns Related to Consumerism and their Impact on the Environment

Maylanie Sani-Boloto, Mindanao State University-Marawi City

This study focuses on the consumeristic behavioral patterns of the Mêranaos and their impact on environmental management issues such as proper waste management by the local government, unhealthy surroundings, and degradation of the ecology of Lake Lanao. Employing case study and survey techniques, key informants were selected residents of Marawi City. Results of this study intend to further understand Mêranaos’ environmental awareness on these management

issues relating to the consumerism associated to its undesirable effects in the environment and its relation to consumerism discourse.

Bracing for Disaster in Four Riverine Communities in Iligan City

Liwayway S. Vilorio, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Nimfa L. Bracamonte, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Myrma Jean A. Mendoza, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Sulpecia L. Ponce, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Amabelle A. Embornas, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Jhona D. Landong, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

This study determines the levels of vulnerability and disaster preparedness among Typhoon Sendong victims in four upland and lowland communities along the Mandulog and Pugaan river systems. It examines whether there were changes in the levels of vulnerability and disaster preparedness between typhoons Sendong and Pablo events. Aimed at developing a guide for disaster risk mitigation and prevention measures, the study utilizes purposive survey of 200 respondents from four barangays in May to July 2013. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and t-test with the aid of SPSS.

Utilizing the *Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Systems* framework, the study reveals that across all barangays, there was a remarkable increase in respondents' level of awareness on the following: (a) upcoming typhoons and their potential damages; (b) impact of climate change, and (c) knowledge on techniques of minimizing disaster risks. Likewise, the study offers, research insights on vulnerability disaster indicators such as (a) proneness to natural hazard, and level of experiences in geo-hydro-meteorological hazard related losses and damages to properties alongside family death, illnesses and injuries; (b) occurrences of flashfloods; (c) storm surge and sea level rise occurrences; and (d) impact on infrastructure such as housing, bridges and drainage.

Panel moderator: Jayeel Cornelio, Ateneo de Manila University

Women and (dis)empowerment

17 October | 2:30-3:50 | Room 203

Women of BASECO as Marginalized Group in Disaster Preparedness

Rhodora Lynn C. Lintag, University of Santo Tomas

Arlen Ancheta, University of Santo Tomas

This paper illustrates the marginalized role of women in disaster preparedness. The paper argues that women should not only be seen as vulnerable members of the coastal community during disaster but should also be included in the planning and decision making for disaster preparedness. According to Ferris, "women play significant roles in all stages of disaster and climate risk management; they are often at the frontline as responders and bring valuable resources to disaster and climate risk reduction and recovery." This is a case study of women involved in the mangrove project of BASECO. Methods used were interviews, field observations and analysis of primary and secondary data. Results show that women in Barangay

BASECO are involved in disaster preparedness through mangrove planting projects. They believe that these mangroves would protect them against storm surges. They are also conducting information, education and communication activities to enhance proactive disaster awareness but only to limited audience. In conclusion, the women of BASECO deserve to be recognized as major partners in community-based disaster preparedness.

Community volunteerism: An added obligation or an empowering role for women? A Case Study on Selected Women in BASECO Port Area, Manila

Rhodora Lynn C. Lintag, University of Santo Tomas

Verna Patricia B. Fuentebella, University of Santo Tomas

This descriptive qualitative study explores the experiences of selected women in BASECO engaged in community volunteer work. Using Nalia Kabeer's framework on women empowerment, this research describes the intermingling dimensions of these women's resources and agencies that contribute to their empowerment. The purposeful sample consisted of 15 randomly selected women who fulfilled the following criteria: (a) household mothers; (b) age ranges from 25 years old and above; (c) have undergone training and are actively participating in community volunteer work, and (d) resides in BASECO, Tondo, Manila. Triangulation of methods in collecting data includes focus group discussion, in-depth interviews and field observation. This research argues that these women's roles and responsibilities in their household qualify them to become an effective community volunteer. As volunteers, these women made connections, further strengthened family ties, gained knowledge and skills, developed relationships, reached out, and helped others. Their stories of being involved and making a difference illustrates ways in which community volunteerism contributes to personal empowerment, well-being, and larger community building processes.

Sendong through the Eyes Of Women: A Gendered Vulnerability Study in a Riverine Community in Iligan City

Myrma Jean A. Mendoza, VOCEP

Charell R. Romano, VOCEP

Cherry Faith P. Bodiongan, VOCEP

This article focuses on the 40 female disaster survivors who suffered from the wrath of Sendong on December 26-27, 2011 in Iligan City. Although their households were devastated by Sendong, the families of this all-female sample group went back to their low-lying, flood-prone riverine community in Sitio Barinaut, Barangay San Roque, Iligan City. Survey results show majority of these women survivors are Catholics with an average of 4 children. Most of them are housewives with an average family monthly income of 5,000 have husbands who are working in the service sector.

As conceptualized by Turner et al (2003 cited in Thomall et al 2006: 44), vulnerability has three major components: sensitivity, exposure, and resilience. This article examines the vulnerability patterns of these Sendong-women survivors using adapted scales which attempt to differentiate the level of each component into: low, medium and high which and were then compared using two timelines, before and

after Sendong. Results were then subjected to t-test to find out if there are significant differences in the component levels before and after Sendong. Sensitivity to hazard, exposure to hazard and adaptive capacity are found to have varying levels before and after Sendong. Interview results supplemented the quantitative data.

Foreign Work Life amidst a Civil War: The Case of Overseas Filipino Nurses in Benghazi, Libya

Mary Ann Faller Daclan, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

In February of 2011, a civil war broke out in Libya where more than 12,000 Filipinos are working. A number of them, including nurses, chose to stay despite ongoing airstrikes and armed encounters. Even after war ended and national elections were conducted in 2012, many parts of the country remain unstable. Despite all these, Filipino nurses, along with other migrant workers, continue to work in Libya. Those repatriated returned as soon as travel ban was lifted. New batches of nurses have also been deployed.

This study investigates the plight of Filipino nurses in Libya. Survey and interviews were conducted in four big hospitals in Benghazi. Results show that Filipino nurses chose to stay despite the civil war. Their background tells us that most of them had worked in Libya for about five years with average work earnings comparably lower than in other countries but they are compensated with numerous beneficial work privileges.

Do women represent women's interest? An examination of gender mainstreaming in electoral politics

Maria Corinna Escartin, University of the Philippines-Diliman

This paper investigates whether more women in the electoral arena leads to better representation of women's interests. Based on a systematic qualitative and quantitative coding of female senators' performance in the sixteen congress, this paper assesses whether female senators necessarily file women-friendly bills and promote gender and development-related programs. The paper concludes by revising theoretical and practical debates on gender quotas in enhancing representation of women in the electoral politics.

Panel moderator: Rosemary Matias Fernandez, Ateneo de Davao University

ABSTRACTS OF PARALLEL SESSIONS 3

18 October | 9:00-10:20 am

Volunteerism and Collective Action
18 October | 9:00-10:20 | Plenary Hall

Examining Disaster through the Lens of Leisure: The Case of Volunteerism

Sabrina Nikki Ramos

Discourses on crises usually focus on the themes of risks and needs: the drastic suspension of the everyday and the familiar and the process of dealing with the complexities and contingencies that disaster bring to the fore. Leisure on the other hand evokes flexibility, freedom, pleasure and individualism. Thus, the idea of tackling leisure and disaster may seem too frivolous to merit serious attention. This paper however would like to do just that: to explore the significance of looking at crisis through the lens of leisure and argue that it is not as counterintuitive as it seems. I would like to focus on the practice of volunteerism in times of crises and argue that not only does it serve as a venue of participation and community building and engagement, but is also first and foremost, an activity of leisure. Leisure here understood as an avenue through which personal and communal interests intersect, where to be leisurely is also to be engaged, to be open, observant, and receptive to the issues outside oneself and one's immediate needs; where political and social participation is possible. In times of crises therefore where we become particularly attuned to the needs and experiences of others, when immediate action is called for, what kinds of participation are we engaged in and in what ways are our practices shaped by what we and others deem as worthwhile? I argue that in the same way that consumerism and consumption has so pervaded practices of leisure, volunteerism can also be an avenue of and limited by consumption's excess.

Volunteerism in the Aftermath of a Disaster: The WVSU GK-YB Experience

Nancy S. Surmieda, West Visayas State University

Elena Daduya, West Visayas State University

This investigation looked into the spirit of volunteerism of the Gawad Kalinga–Youth Builders of West Visayas State University in rebuilding “shattered lives” of the typhoon survivors of the municipality of Sara, Iloilo one of the hardest-hit towns in the aftermath of the typhoon Yolanda. Utilizing the qualitative method of narrative inquiry, the paper presents the documentation all the activities of the GK Builders comprising of student, non-teaching staff and faculty-volunteers of the university gathered through personal testimonies, interviews, observation and photo elicitation.

The study is anchored on the sociological concepts of building trust and social cohesion which are essential to the stability of Philippine society. The results show that significant benefits were brought to the volunteers and to the communities served by them. The GK-YB activities provided opportunities to the volunteers to learn about others, established trusting relationships between the volunteers and

the people in the community, developed a balance between individuals self-interest and public interest, and decreased the prejudices among them. It also broadened the social information network of the university and built new relationships with other sectors of society in working toward common goals of rebuilding people's lives and communities.

Boholanos' Recovery Efforts: A Study on the 2013 Earthquake Survivors in Moto Sur, Loon, Bohol

Matt Joshua P. Bahan, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Hyacinth Joy A. Baloncio, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Keesha Jane D. Samontina, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Myrma Jean A. Mendoza, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

This paper focuses on the recovery efforts of earthquake survivors in Loon, Bohol. Using a combination of survey and interview methods, the study identifies recovery assistance provided by government and private organizations as well as the respondents own initiatives towards recovery. This study was conducted last summer in barangay Moto Sur, in the municipality of Loon Bohol, reported as the most damaged municipality during the 2013 devastating earthquake in Bohol. Findings show that different forms of assistance from various sources were poured in Bohol during rescue/retrieval and evacuation operations. However, in less than a month, another disaster struck the Philippines and this was typhoon Yolanda, thus the focus of assistance shifted to Samar and Leyte provinces. In addition, discovery of sinkholes in different parts of Bohol prevented the PDRRMC from putting up of resettlement sites for the earthquake survivors. Despite these odds, results of the survey and interview reveal that certain traits and values of the Boholanons make them resilient and enable them to bounce back after disaster.

Partnership and Engagement: A Journey of Immaculate Concepcion Parish and University of Santo Tomas towards Disaster Resilient Communities

Froilan A. Alipao, University of Santo Tomas

Julyn Sarah Mallari, University of Santo Tomas

Josua Mariano, University of Santo Tomas

The municipality and communities of Batan (Aklan) were affected areas by Typhoon Yolanda. The Immaculate Concepcion Parish in Batan took active and dynamic response and initiatives in disaster risk reduction with different localities in pre-disaster phase like information-education campaign. There are no casualties but many properties, infrastructures, houses, sources of livelihood and, components of environment were destroyed and highly affected the sustainability of their meaning and purpose to serve the needs and well-being of peoples and communities.

The new context brought by Typhoon Yolanda serves as one of the considerations and foundations of the Immaculate Concepcion Parish. The parish took these environmental and social damages as opportunities to proceed with its mandate and mission. Series and interrelated interventions such as Damage, Needs and Capacities Assessment (DNCA), field/community visitations and validations, *kumustahan* and *kuwentuhan*, coordination, networking, resources' mobilizations, community researches, community organizing, community exposures and

integration and, reflection sessions were effective tools of engagement of peoples and different stakeholders from within and outside the communities. Effective strategy and approach is community-based and community-managed in selected communities. The University of Santo Tomas, a Catholic University, and other partners, also took active partnership and, engagement with these disaster risk reduction and development endeavors. For the Immaculate Concepcion Parish and University of Santo Tomas, this journey is a concrete pastoral response in the midst of signs of the times. That disaster risk reduction is part and parcel of pastoral development programs. Most of all, this is a commitment for the well-being of peoples and communities.

Panel moderator: Clarence M. Batan, University of Santo Tomas

Impacts of disasters in local communities
18 October | 9:00-10:20 | Room 201

Effects of Tropical Storm Sendong among the Flood Victims in Rogongon, Iligan City: An Upland Experience

Sulpecia L. Ponce, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology
Mariel Denerie B. Colance, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology
Jhona D. Landong, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology
Hanah G. Manda, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

The study examines the effects of Tropical Storm Sendong to the upland Higaonon community in Iligan City. Utilizing both quantitative and qualitative methods employing 62 research participants, the study reveals that the geophysical setting of the research locale was affected by the disaster. Furthermore, the statistical results show that there is a significant difference in the awareness and vulnerabilities of the respondents before and after Sendong. However, in terms of their capacities and awareness on global warming/climate change/disaster issues before and after the incident, no significant differences are found. Also, the respondents have a moderate level of disaster preparedness when Sendong came.

Household's Coping Strategies on Typhoon Haiyan Aka Yolanda: The Case of Manicani Island, Guiuan, Eastern Samar, Philippines

Noba F. Hilvano, Eastern Samar State University
Gloria Luz M. Nelson, University of the Philippines-Los Baños

This paper investigates the households' coping strategies in terms of disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery strategies as experienced by key informant and focus group respondents from Manicani Island, Guiuan, Eastern Samar Philippines on the aftermath and disastrous impact of Typhoon Yolanda. Utilizing *photovoice* research technique, barangay chairmen of selected four barangays in the island served as key informants and the participants of the focus groups were the selected household members. Results of the study suggest that (a) these households were properly informed about the typhoon yet the good weather the day before Yolanda struck made most of them act complacently; (b) the Yolanda typhoon experience was devastating; (c) most of these households were left homeless with

no food to eat and no source of income. The paper intends to contribute in improving disaster risk reduction and management program of local governments in these communities.

Tropical Storm Washi in Iligan City: Its Impacts on the Flood Survivors in Barangay Upper Hinaplanon

Catherine Jean Anoos Nella, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology
Francis Joy Panerio, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology
Ramil Sanoy Panerio, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology
Nimfa Lagdamin Bracamonte, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

This study documents the impact of Typhoon Sendong on the flood survivors in Barangay Upper Hinaplanon, one of the worst-hit barangay in Iligan City. The researchers employed survey and key informant interviews to document the experiences of the 30 Maranao and 30 Cebuano flood survivors before, during, and after the calamity. Findings of the study show that Barangay Upper Hinaplanon is vulnerable to flood disaster due to its geophysical features. Also, Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan does not seem to exist in the community. Interestingly, the level of disaster awareness of the respondents before the flood is relatively high as most of them are aware of the effects of flood. However, the level of preparedness of the respondents was observed to be relatively poor. The paper concludes by relating some lessons learned by respondents from this typhoon experience, which appears to shape their decisions to move out from the flood risk areas and to develop an attitude of preparedness during calamities among them.

Beaterio De La Compañia De Jesus – In The Service of the Fatherland – (1896 – 1899)

Catherine Refran Laririt, Polytechnic University of the Philippines

This study is presenting the social relevance of the Beaterio, especially the early beatas' sacrifices which became a legacy of the foundress and the present Congregation of the Religious of the Virgin Mary. This study serves as an eye-opener for every Filipinos that even there is the separation of church and state in our constitution, the spirit of nationalism, valor and deep faith are the main elements to respond to the call to the "service of the fatherland" and the "service of the Divine Majesty."

Panel moderator: Esther Z. Plaga, Mindanao State University, General Santos City

Crises, disasters and restoration of order
18 October | 9:00-10:20 | Room 202

Social Disintegration in Times of Disasters: A Critical Reflection

Zaldy C. Collado, Adamson University

Sociologists have noted that disaster situations tend to bring together people across the globe as they partake in the common task of saving lives and rebuilding

communities. This showcases moments of social integration—a period of cooperation amidst crisis situations that goes beyond geographical, religious, political, ideological and socio-cultural differences.

While recognizing such trend, this critical reflection calls for greater attention to periods of social disintegration in disaster situations. Drawing on the Philippine experience in the past year, this paper identifies the causes of devastation, particularly the chaos related to disaster preparedness, rehabilitation efforts, and waning collective spirit.

Dalawang Araw na Walang Diyos: Norm and Normlessness in Prison Riots and Frat Wars

Filomin C. Gutierrez, University of the Philippines Diliman

This paper takes up the notions of norm and normlessness or anomie in a disaster or crisis situation through cases of male group riots. It examines riots that broke out among inmate gangs in the Philippine prison systems from the 1960s to 1980s and wars or “rumbles” among college fraternity in the University of the Philippines Diliman from the 1970s to 1990s. It revisits the chaos that erupted among these masculine groups, how the men made sense of survival, injury and death, and oriented themselves to rules of behavior and expectations in moments when the fabric of social norms was being shredded by overwhelming violence. It draws from focus group discussions of inmate gangs and interviews of fraternity alumni conducted by the researcher. It also utilizes related archival records and documents on both types of incidents. The paper argues that while the overwhelming crisis seriously generates anomic situations, men seize fragments of traditional and latent codes of behavior as well as emerging opportunities for rational or moral action as social situations unfold.

State and Civil Society Interaction during Natural Disasters: Opportunities for Change or Amplification of the Status-Quo?

Dakila Kim P. Yee, University of the Philippines Diliman, University of the Philippines Visayas

Disasters invite questions and reflections pertaining to the wider structural conditions that brought about the disasters in the first place. As such, the reconstruction efforts in the aftermath of a disaster raises the possibility of “building-back better” in areas devastated by these hazards. During the reconstruction efforts, the state is not the sole actor but rather, it is also engaged by civil society. This article looks into the different forms of engagement between civil society and the state during the reconstruction process through a survey of the literature. The article identifies four main forms of engagement between state and civil society: (1) expansion and consolidation of civil society organizations in the aftermath of a disaster; (2) Civil society pressures on the state that result in either accommodation of civil society or the reconfiguration of the state; (3) the rise of neoliberalism and its impact on civil society organization engagements in the aftermath of a disaster and (4) state repression on civil society activities during the post-disaster phase. The article will conclude with future directions with regards to research on state-civil society engagement in the reconstruction phase.

Civil Society and Peacebuilding in Zamboanga and Basilan

Maria Cecilia T. Medina, University of the Philippines-Diliman

The paper examines the concept of civil society and its role in peace building from various theoretical perspectives. The case of Zamboanga Basilan Integrated Development Alliance is analyzed in relation to its role in promoting peace and development in communities in Zamboanga and Basilan marked by underdevelopment and violence. Data were gathered through key informant interviews, and analysis of secondary sources such as reports, newspaper accounts and websites of its activities in 2013 and 2014. Comparisons are made with the role of civil society and peace building in other parts of Southeast Asia.

Panel moderator: Arnold Alamon, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Indigenous knowledge and practice
18 October | 9:00-10:20 | Room 203

Towards a Transformative Practice in Disaster-related Emergency Response for the Indigenous People of the Cordillera

Ma. Donna S. Rebong, Philippine Science High School-Main Campus

This paper highlights the lessons learned from the experiences of a non-governmental organization with the indigenous people of Cordillera during Typhoon Pepeng, which devastated the region in 2009. The typhoon brought strong winds and heavy rains which caused landslides in the different parts of the region. The economic losses brought by Typhoon Pepeng amounted to P11 billion. The provinces of Kalinga, Ifugao, Benguet, Abra and Mountain Province incurred damages in housing, livelihood and public works. Because of these massive losses, the Cordillera became one of the targets for assistance of the European Commission on Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department of the European Union. The paper argues that this NGO experience reflected effective transformative practices in disaster response. The major lesson learned from this experience showed that combination of human rights and strengths perspectives may be used to formulate a transformative practice in disaster-related emergency response for the indigenous people of Cordillera. Though, upholding the universal right to life and dignity will entail allocation of large amount of resources from the government and other institutions, maximizing the potentials and strengths of the beneficiaries may provide a good alternative solution to cope with such financial and economic limitations. It will also be an opportunity for the beneficiaries to empower themselves in the midst of challenging situations by using their strengths as a community.

Of Magbabaya and Magbinukid: Indigenous knowledge and Practices on Natural Disasters among Subanens of Zamboanga del Sur

Mary Antoniette T. Mabini, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Queenie S. Quilo, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Nincie Pale O. Tamiroy, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Myrma Jean A. Mendoza, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

This study examines the local knowledge of Subanens towards disaster in terms of awareness, prevention and mitigation, and response. Using thematic analysis, several findings from the interviews of the informants were unraveled. Subanen notions on climate change, global warming and natural disasters are attributed to as the will of *Magbabaya* (God). Informants learned from their ancestors that there are natural calamities which are also caused by some mythical creatures. Unusual behaviors and sounds of animals and the changes they observed in their surroundings are among their common ways of knowing an imminent calamity. In response, Subanens perform a ritual, *magbinukid*, in their belief to prevent and mitigate a natural disaster. This ritual reflects their commitment to their religion and tradition. The informant believes that their people are resilient to natural calamities because of their trust and faith to, *Magbabaya*. In times of disaster, Subanens listen and obey the instructions of their traditional leaders and extend assistance to their fellow Subanen in the community.

Indigenous Knowledge and Practices towards Natural Disaster among Maranaos in Selected Municipalities in Lanao del Sur

Omaida Andig, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Geodesy Gupana, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Honey Jean Solon, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Myrma Jean A. Mendoza, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

This paper focuses on the Maranao indigenous knowledge and practices related to natural disaster in the municipalities of Ragain, Wato Balindong and Bayang, Lanao del Sur and in Marawi City. Fifteen Maranaos who served as key informants explained the nature of their belief that *Allah*(God) created rivers, seas, forest, trees, mountains, and land as natural resources to be used and enjoyed by human beings. However, when people destroy and misuse these resources, *Allah* punishes the people through natural disasters. Maranao informants narrated seeing some signs in the environment and witnessing some atypical animal behaviors indications that a natural disaster on the way. They believe that their people were able to survive and lessen the impact of these calamities through praying to *Allah* and through the *kapamagogopa* or *katitinabanga* (help system) among the Maranao.

Indigenous Agricultural Practices for Climate Change Adaptation of Suludnon and Ati in Iloilo, Philippines

Gloria Luz M. Nelson, University of the Philippines-Los Baños

Lucille Elna P. de Guzman, University of the Philippines-Los Baños

Oscar B. Zamora, University of the Philippines-Los Baños

Joan Pauline P. Talubo, University of the Philippines-Los Baños

Ma. Rosario Tatlonghari, University of the Philippines-Los Baños

Ma. Victoria Espaldon, University of the Philippines-Los Baños

Indigenous people are the ones likely to suffer most from the consequences of climate change because they inhabit the most fragile ecosystems and are dependent on their natural resources. However, indigenous people owing to their inherent link with the natural environment had equipped themselves for many generations a

wide array of coping strategies. This study documented through key informant interviews, focus group discussions and farm visits the indigenous knowledge for climate change adaptation of the Suludnons and Ati farmers in Iloilo. Climate change was evident by several strong typhoons since 2005, unpredictable weather and typhoons in the middle of long dry hot months, frequency and strong downpour of rain since 2007 and in the past six years they had experienced eight landslides. The primordial reason for surviving changes in climate is the widespread practice of *bayanihan* in their farming and day to day activities. The children are consciously being encouraged to practice their culture and traditions by participating, along with their elders, in ritual dancing and in preparing traditional foods. In times of food scarcity, they engage in off farm work such as basket weaving for women while men work as hired farm labourers in the sugarcane plantation. Majority of the Suludnons and Ati farmers have sustainable indigenous farming system that has undergone little changes over time as it passes from generation to generation. These practices and culture of indigenous people can significantly contribute in building climate change-resilient farming communities.

Indigenous Knowledge on Disaster Management and Environmental Conservation of the Blaan Communities in the Riparian Zone of the Calminda Watershed

Jovanie C. Espesor, Mindanao State University, General Santos City

The Blaan communities of Muling, Plinggang and Pongoleel in the riparian zone of the Calminda Watershed in Alable, Sarangani Province are continually exposed to environmental hazards brought about by disasters in the forms of drought, land slide, soil erosion, flood and infestation of rats and swarm of locusts. This study describes the components and aspects of the indigenous knowledge or collective wisdom for disaster management and environmental conservation of the Blaan tribe. It also sought to discuss and analyze various environmental hazards including their seasonality and duration experienced by the communities. Moreover, it describes the state of human, social (networks), environmental, physical and financial capitals of the Blaan communities especially during periods of disasters using Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA). This study employed alternative research methods using Participatory Rapid Field Appraisal (PRFA) strategies such as transect mapping, seasonal calendar method, Venn diagram and key informant interviews. Secondary sources of information like the Community Based Monitoring System of Sarangani and existing published research on disaster management and environmental conservation are also utilized to triangulate findings of the study. Finally, the results of the study are vital to help the community prepare for disasters throughout the year. Moreover, this research aims to generate policy notes and recommendations for the possible inclusion of indigenous knowledge in the disaster risk reduction management plans and environmental protection and conservation framework of the government, particularly local government units.

Panel moderator: Aireen Andal, University of the Philippines-Diliman

ABSTRACTS OF PARALLEL SESSIONS 4

18 October | 10:30-11:50 am

Problematizing the risk and crisis discourse
18 October | 10:30-11:50 | Plenary Hall

The Sociological Construction of Crisis in the Postmodern Era

Franciszek Czech, Jagiellonian University-Poland

The concept of crisis seems to be increasingly significant in current sociology. Last Congress of European Sociological Association (Toriono 2013) was entitled *Crisis, Critique and Change*. Also the Philippine Sociological Society invites scholars to focus their research on crises in the age of disasters. Simultaneously, there is a growing body of books and articles where the category of crisis is employed. They cover various issues from current economic/financial crisis and legitimization crisis in Habermasian terms through crisis of family and midlife crisis up to crisis of sociology and whole science. Numerous different usages of category of crisis in current sociology make that notion polysemic and ambiguous. Definitely, for many sociologists it is a useful term to frame different aspects of modern social life. However, in my opinion, there is no sufficient attention paid to the term itself. As all other terms in social science, it is not just neutral description term. It has crucial consequences for our research.

My presentation is planned to be theoretical in character. My objective is to apply constructivist approach to the concept of crisis and to study causes and consequences of it. In other words, I want to track the meaning of crisis in current discourse of social science. I will try to show that the term is quintessential for a present-day Millsian “intellectual craftsmanship” and says a lot about postmodern social research. I hope this meta-sociological inquire will rise sociological self-awareness.

Loving your global neighbor: Donor organizations and meaning making during times of natural disaster

Craig Cook, Universitas Pelita Harapan

Jamie Williams, Universitas Pelita Harapan

This paper addresses the issue of natural disasters and the meaning making of evangelical donor agencies during such times of crisis. Specifically, in regard to the aftermath of Typhoon Yolanda in the Philippines in October 2013, structured interviews will be conducted with various participants from evangelical transnational non-government organizations. The questions that will be addressed are one’s of meaning making for the various donor agencies that sought to help communities in crisis in the Philippines after Typhoon Yolanda. What meaning do these donor agencies make for themselves and their constituent base? What meanings are made for the donor agencies in relation to the local communities where aid was given? What were the meanings made across donor organizations as each sought their respective contributions? A symbolic interaction framework will

be employed to analyze the data collected from these interviews. Formal leaders of these evangelical donor organizations as well as direct participants in the giving of humanitarian aid during the Typhoon Yolanda crisis will be interviewed. The paper will then theorize a way forward for donor organizations in the giving of appropriate, relevant, and timely humanitarian aid in times of natural disaster crises.

Framing Climate Change as a Public Health Issue: Insights from a National Survey

Gianne Sheena S. Sabio, Social Weather Stations

Social constructionists point to the importance of looking at environmental problems as products of a dynamic social process of definition and legitimation. Practically speaking, re-examining the role of non-scientific and lay knowledge will help identify efforts and develop knowledge to increase the public's ability to act. In this light, the study explores how Filipinos understand the problem of global climatic change (GCC).

The study utilizes data from a survey module on GCC commissioned by the World Bank and implemented by the Social Weather Stations among 1,800 Filipino adults selected through multi-stage probability sampling (First Quarter 2013 National Survey). Results show that public understanding on the problem of GCC is predominantly human-centric. It gains saliency to Filipinos primarily as a public health issue. The largest proportion of Filipinos think of GCC's impact in terms of how it amplifies the incidence of illnesses—significantly greater compared to those who conceive its impact in relation to the natural environment (e.g. degradation of natural resources, ozone layer depletion, and sea level rise) or as an economic issue (e.g. damages to agriculture, loss of properties, and rise in prices of commodities).

Recognizing that discourse on climate change is refracted through a socio-cultural lens, GCC communication practitioners can steer a more publicly relevant discourse by banking on the finding that GCC resonates to average Filipinos as a public health issue and by using more locally affective imageries or proxies.

Panel moderator: Manuel Sapitula, University of the Philippines-Diliman

Vulnerabilities and coping strategies of children in disasters
18 October | 10:30-11:50 | Room 201

Disaster, Displacement, Difficulties: Difficulties Experienced by Children in Disaster Events

Gretchen A. Abuso, Xavier University-Ateneo de Cagayan

The key factors shaping the outcomes of disasters on the lives of survivors are gender, age and experiences in life, culture and ethnicity, socio-economic status, family factors and personality. Children, in particular, belong to a highly vulnerable group. The increasing frequency and intensity of disaster events in the country poses different sorts of risks to children including psychological harm, injury, abuse in evacuation sites, and, if not, death. Children also experience disruption of their

education and require varied forms of physical, social, mental, and emotional support than adults.

Collected specifically for this discussion, this study utilizes data from focus group discussions on children in the following age groups 8 to 11, 12 to 15 and 16 to 18 years old from the province of Leyte, hardest hit by Typhoon Yolanda during August 2014. This study focuses on the experiences and difficulties faced by children following this disaster event. The discussion highlights the variations in the difficulties of the children by age and sex and the efforts of parents and service providers to protect and meet the needs of these children under very limited conditions.

Children Protection Initiatives in the Aftermath of Disasters: An Exploratory Study in the Philippines

Maria Cecilia Ferolin, Mindanao State University-Marawi City

Vernie Ann Burlaos, Mindanao State University-Marawi City

Charell Romano, Mindanao State University-Marawi City

Children are the most vulnerable people in times of disaster. Vulnerability is the degree to which a population or individual is unable to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impacts of disasters. Philippines is one of the signatories of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and so the Philippines is obligated to adhere to the international agreement on protecting children. Despite that Philippines is struggling with poor economic conditions and recurring political unrest, the country has been actively engaged in several programs to protect children's rights. One of the basic rights of children is to have a good education. However, after Typhoon Yolanda wreak havoc in several places in Visayas and Mindanao, children in one affected barangays have virtually stopped schooling and focused on rebuilding their homes. Similar pattern is happening in one barangay in Mindanao beset with armed conflict. The consequent displacement of families and communities tell tales of horror affecting many children. Armed conflict causes significant and damaging impact on children's education; hence efforts to address this are very important, like the peace process and peace education. During aftermath of disasters, either natural or social, most children's response is to stop schooling and prioritized the rebuilding of their shattered homes. These social and environmental upheavals all the more make it difficult for children to exercise or demand for their basic rights to survival, protection, and development.

Constructing Vulnerability of Children to Flood Occurrences in BASECO Compound, Port Area, Manila

Dan Angelo Balita, University of Santo Tomas

Arlen A. Ancheta, University of Santo Tomas

This study examines how selected children understand floods in BASECO Compound, a coastal barangay along Manila Bay in Port Area, Manila. Using the concept of social construction of Joel Best (2003) and the Triangle of Vulnerability of Ben Wisner et al. (2012), the study argues that vulnerability constructs of children should be an essential part of Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction System (BDDRS) to enhance safety and health of these marginalized members of the community. The

methods used were interview, focus group discussion and community life observation. Results show that selected children limit their constructs to peer activities, family evacuation priorities and school environment. In conclusion, listening to the voices of the children articulating their fears, excitement, and helpless conditions provides the barangay government better responses to flood disaster risk.

Experiences of the Children as Survivors on the Typhoon Pablo: Expressive Arts in Focus

Jimerr V. Villar

Luisito N. Bardenas

Charity Mae J. Lumanog

Saidamin P. Bagolon University of Mindanao

Children are surrounded by potential dangers everyday. When an event threatens or causes harm to a person's emotional and physical well-being it becomes a traumatic event. This study will discuss the effects of the traumatic events encountered by the children as survivors in their physiological, emotional, behavioral, cognitive and social relationships after the typhoon Pablo. Also, the study will determine the coping mechanism of the children through the use of the expressive arts like the House-Tree-Person and Free drawings as well as the support they receive from their family as survivors of the Typhoon Pablo. The descriptive method was utilized using qualitative research employing interview guide questions and content analysis. The art therapy as an activity design for psychological contracting and artwork activity was employed to determine children's understanding of their situation. A total of 10 participants were the children survivors ranging an age-bracket of 9 to 12 years old who were purposely selected by the Barangay Health Workers in San Jose, Compostela Valley. Study found out that the effects of the Typhoon Pablo were detrimental in their emotional, cognitive and social aspects. But physiologically and behaviorally, the finding showed that there were some children who diverted their attention in order to move on and not to stay focused on the devastations. As regards to the expressive arts using the House-Tree-Person (HTP) Drawing, it showed that they have the anxiety with depression. Consequently, the free drawing of the participants which served as the basis for comparison on the consistencies of the interpretations and analyses generated in the HTP drawing observed that there is consistency with regards to the symbols of anxiety. When asked about the support system, the children were longing for emotional comfort but was failed to fully experience it. This was the very reason why still the pain from time to time was re-experienced. Thus, through this study, researchers realized the importance on how to show emotional comfort as well as communication pattern in the family.

Panel moderator: Jayeel Cornelio, Ateneo De Manila University

Gendering and Sexualizing Health Vulnerability and Resilience
18 October | 10:30-11:50 | Room 202

Risks in Measuring Risks: Using Aggregated and Disaggregated Data in Estimating Prenatal Care Utilization among Women with High-Risk Pregnancies

Prenatal care reduces risks of maternal and neonatal mortality. However different methods of estimating prenatal care utilization (i.e. indices or raw data), may have serious implications on reporting results and estimations. While studies aim for simplicity and parsimony in explaining how variables are related, this paper shows how analyzing both aggregated and disaggregated data allows for examining potential disparities in results. This work focuses on analyzing prenatal care data where there is a trade-off between “loss of information when aggregated and fuzziness when disaggregated” with special attention given to mothers with high risks of dying during delivery. These are women who are too young or old for pregnancy, having short prior birth interval, or high birth order. Using aggregated and disaggregated data of live singleton births from the National Demographic Health Survey (2008), the paper computes for odds ratio to estimate the likelihood of having recommended prenatal care versus substandard care for women with high-risk births. The paper shows the opportunity cost in choosing a particular aggregation technique as there may be bias issues such as deviations of the overall average from the average of subgroups or individuals. The level at which aggregation is applied is an important but very challenging case. Guided by Barker and Pesaran’s warning that the appropriate level at which studies disaggregate is an empirical question answered in different contexts with particular applications, the main thrust of this paper is to build on past studies and examine risks with a careful nuance to generalizations and assumptions. The paper argues that the manipulating strategy applied to a dataset discursively constructs perceptions on the gendered risks experienced by mothers.

Male Kidneys for Sale: Neoliberal Agency in the Age of Biocapitalism

Gina R. Gatarin, University of the Philippines-Diliman

The gender aspect of the commodification of human body parts, particularly kidneys, in the current neoliberal global order is usually ignored in discussions on bioethics, human rights and human dignity. Commercial kidney donors, who are almost all males from very low income communities, are portrayed as helpless and ignorant individuals. This posits a challenge in analysing choice and decision-making within this vulnerable population. This research contributes in highlighting masculinities as a site of both agency and vulnerability in this age of biocapitalism when medicine promises longer, quality lives for people who can pay. It seeks to understand the paradoxes of how the difficult choice to sell a kidney and continuing life without any substantial improvement after the donation is a site for the reconceptualization of resilience as sacrifice both from the vantage points of the loved ones of the commercial donors and the ailing patients within the context wherein individuals are forced to take care of themselves. I have employed in-depth interviews with three commercial kidney donors from BASECO in Tondo, Manila, textual analysis of legal regulations in the Philippines pertaining to processes of organ donation, transplantation and human trafficking and interviews with advocates fighting organ trafficking from various civil society groups. As a way forward, I have explored some ways on the sharing of responsibilities and understanding human rights not merely from the legal rendition of the human

person but from the holistic view of situating vulnerabilities with the framework of everybody's entitlement to the right to life.

Sexualized Vulnerability and Resilience among Male Homosexual PLHIV and NGO Volunteers

John Andrew Evangelista, University of the Philippines-Diliman

Michael Eduard Labayandoy, Lyceum of the Philippines University

There is a growing literature asserting the importance of gender in the experience and conceptualization of vulnerability and resilience to different natural and human inflicted disasters. This literature focuses on how gender roles configure vulnerability and resilience in times of disaster. This paper aims to contribute to this literature by focusing on how the experiences and conceptualization of vulnerability and resilience are sexualized. In this paper, vulnerability and resilience to the HIV-AIDS epidemic are argued to be shaped by the discursive construction of sexual identities i.e. one's desire and sexual partnership. Through in-depth interviews, the researchers focus on a nuanced understanding of vulnerability and resilience as experienced by MSM (men having sex with men) people living with HIV-AIDS (MSM PLHIV) and volunteers of NGOs focusing on PLHIV. According to the UN Report 2014 of the Department of Health, the key affected population of the HIV-AIDS epidemic in the Philippines is the MSM PLHIV. The interviews with MSM PLHIV focused on experiences of finding out, feeling stigmatized, disclosing to others and coping with the epidemic. The interviews with NGO volunteers focused on the different strategies of informing, medicating, counseling and other means of help extended to PLHIV. The struggles and resilience of MSM PLHIV present exemplary cases elucidating the influence of sexual identities in understanding vulnerability and resilience. The strategies of different NGOs and NGO volunteers in dealing with PLHIV offer acumens of the current discourses constructing the experience of sexualized vulnerability and resilience. Finally, the paper argues how sexual identity is seen as discursive resource of vulnerability and resilience among MSM PLHIV.

Panel moderator: Marlon Era, De La Salle University

The sociology of resilient societies
18 October | 10:30-11:50 | Room 203

A Land of Disaster, A Culture of Risk

Dennis S. Erasga, De La Salle University

The Filipino ability to bounce back right after every disaster, natural or human-induced, continues to baffle many. The paper makes a case for our sense of "collective risk perception" that defines the very texture of Filipino resiliency. At the heart of this baffling resiliency is another equally enigmatic practice of risk. The present paper problematizes this Filipino brand of risk psyche that is more a communal decision making practice than an individual perception of danger. Critiquing a powerful discourse depicting the Philippines as a "culture of disaster", the paper weaves an argument suggesting that the Filipino environmental psyche makes the Philippines more a "culture of risk." It ends with key organizational insights most notably on the areas of policy and decision making.

An Alternative Image of Disaster Resiliency: Contrasting Resiliency and Reliance as Results of Continued Relief Assistance among Households in an Urban Resettlement Site

Don Antonio Velez, Xavier University-Ateneo de Cagayan

Climate change, environmental hazards, and disasters develop not only vulnerability among populations but also develop disaster responsiveness, resiliency, and dependency. Among population groups, the experience of devastation establishes a level of intrinsic responsiveness to the novel contestations of our times. Groups faced with undercurrents of disasters and the challenges of rehabilitation and relief respond uniquely. It may well be established in discourse that those impacted were in no position to assert a claim of preparedness for a disaster situation. In effect, an overwhelming outpour of assistance continues to be extended. It is the interest of this paper to describe the impacts of disaster events and relief assistance on population groups with displacement backgrounds. Given the gravity of their experience, it is interesting to look into the ex post responsiveness of this special population. This discussion invokes the concept of dependency while highlighting the so called Filipino resiliency and the ex post responsiveness which may be considered as indicators of coping strategies. The extent of dependency among households will be presented vis-à-vis the households' image of resiliency. This working study finds that there is a low level of ex post disaster responsiveness and a high level of dependency among households who continue to receive and partake of disaster relief assistance.

Factors Associated with the Level of Resiliency among Residents Affected by Typhoon Sendong in Iligan City

Avelino M. Sabas Jr., Mindanao State University-Marawi City

Resiliency is the ability of a system exposed to hazards to resist, absorb and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner. This study investigates whether socio-economic, psycho-cultural and political-environmental characteristics of those affected by Typhoon Sendong in Iligan City have correlations with their level of resiliency. A statistical test proves that the aforementioned characteristics have bearing on their ability to recover from the disaster. Consequently, findings indicate that monthly income and household size are seen to have negative associations with the resiliency level. This connotes that poor people with small household sizes are more likely survivors over their counterparts. Similarly, the study confirms that one's resiliency emanates from strong positive attitude towards life, faith in God, in oneself and in others. Good community leadership, disaster preparedness, spirit of cooperation or "*bayanihan*" and decent physical-environmental conditions are also found to be causal factors affecting their resiliency. Interestingly, the relational strengths of the hypotheses of this study are weak. This implies that the level of the respondents' resiliency is affected by multiple factors, hence, any interventions given and will be given by both government and private agencies should be logically holistic. Moreover, the study reveals that a two-year period allows the survivors a chance to bounce back from the effects of the disaster. However, in terms of timely and efficient recovery, the

investigation finds it negative. It all entails that the imposition of the provisions of the Republic Act 10121 has not been strictly implemented.

Livelihood Sustainability and Ecological Perspectives and Practices in a Southern Palawan Coastal Community

Teresita Ibarra-Taberdo, Mindanao State University-Marawi City

Linda A. Lumayag, University of Malaya

This paper presents preliminary findings on people's access to, uses, practices related to coastal resources, and how power relations mediate in their relationship to said resource given multiple stakeholders. It explores social inclusion/exclusion among sample fishers as in-migrants and how this relates to their ecological perspectives and practices. The paper explores the implications of findings for policy and research to the continuing tension between people's sustainable livelihood base/survival and environmental resource management. The research locale is in Rio Tuba, a coastal barangay in the municipality of Bataraza, Southern Palawan where fieldwork was conducted in July 2014. Much of barangay populations are migrants from Southern Mindanao particularly Zamboanga City, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi Islands, and Visayas provinces in search of better lives. The study is basically ethnographic and qualitative using both secondary data and primary data from interviews of LGU officials and survey of 50 fishers and fishery-related workers. The study is part of a bigger research project under the auspices of the University of Malaya Project RPO17B-13SBS.

Recovering from Sendong: A Study on Sendong Survivors in Deus Caritas, Luinab, Iligan City

Lestine Grace Saquilabon, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Jennifer Gorgonio, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Jerome Galigao, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Myrma Jean Mendoza, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

The study focuses on the recovery of Sendong survivors in Iligan City, particularly in socio-economic and livelihood conditions, social relation and cohesion, living condition, psycho-social and physical conditions. The sample is composed of 100 Sendong survivors who had been resettled in Deus Caritas Village in Iligan City—a Sendong resettlement project sponsored by a religious organization, the Diocese. This study delves into recovery efforts of the resettled families as well as the assistance provided to them by government agencies and non-government organizations. Of the 100 respondents, 50 are male and 50 are female mostly married, Catholics with secondary level of education, and concentrated in the 31-40 age bracket. Most of them claimed that they are not yet recovered from the economic backlash of Sendong. Many are still unemployed and have no sustainable livelihood in the relocation area. Respondents disclosed that they have problems with the administrators of the relocation, difficult adjustments with the neighbors, security and peace and order problems in the new environment. These are among the problems faced by Sendong survivors which hampered their full recovery.

Panel moderator: Josephine Aguilar-Placido, University of Santo Tomas

ABSTRACTS OF PARALLEL SESSIONS 5

18 October | 2:30-3:50 pm

A Festschrift Panel in Honor of Sociologist John J. Carroll, SJ, PhD (1924 – 2014)

18 October | 2:30-3:50 | Plenary Hall

When John J. Carroll, SJ, PhD passed away on July 17, 2014 at the age of 90 after nearly 70 years of living and working in the Philippines, he left behind significant contributions to Philippine sociology—including the Philippine Sociological Society of which he was a past President (1968-69). His heritage emerges in highly respected scholarship, engaged social science through personal grassroots involvement, examinations of the Catholic Church as a key institution in society, and generations of students and colleagues inspired by his sociological imagination. This panel brings together four sociologist-colleagues at the Ateneo de Manila University's Department of Sociology and Anthropology and/or the John J. Carroll Institute on Church and Social Issues (JJCISI). They highlight his overall contributions to the discipline, his insightful analyses of religion in society with particular attention to the Philippine Catholic Church, his involvement as sociologist-priest during the contentious reproductive health debate, and his active service among marginalized Filipinos in chronically vulnerable urban informal settlements like Payatas, Quezon City.

Political Change and Civil Society: Elements of a Theory of Political Change in the Writings of John J. Carroll, SJ

Anna Marie A. Karaos, Ateneo de Manila University

In this paper, the author outlines the elements of a theory of political change that informed the writings of John J. Carroll, SJ and engages these based on her own reading of developments in civil society in the last two decades. As an American priest-sociologist who had lived in the Philippines for close to 70 years, Fr. Carroll took an intense interest in Philippine political life. His insights appear in two books, *Engaging Society: The Sociologist in a War Zone* (2006) and *Engaging Society II: Musings of an Oxymoron* (2014), both of which are collections of essays and newspaper columns dealing with Philippine social and political issues spanning the last forty years.

Compassion and Evidence in the Public/Pelvic Sphere: A Sociologist-Priest and the Reproductive Health Debate in the Philippines

Eleanor R. Dionisio, Ateneo de Manila University

In his last book *Engaging Society II: Musings of an Oxymoron*, Fr. John J. Carroll, SJ presented himself as a contradiction in terms: a sociologist-priest, committed to the search for scientific evidence, but also to the meta-empirical search for divine meaning, purpose, and compassion in the world. Both commitments allowed him to be a contradiction in another sense—a staunchly pro-life cleric whom contraception advocates in the Philippines nonetheless could see as a friend and even an ally. This

essay discusses how Fr. Carroll exemplifies a modern religious self-reflexivity which enables religious believers to participate positively in the construction of public policy with those who do not share their beliefs.

Understanding Movements In and Out of Poverty and Vulnerability in Baseco, Tondo Using John J. Carroll SJ's Conceptions of Social Inequality and Social Change

Marita Concepcion Castro-Guevara, Ateneo de Manila University

In what ways do households in the informal settlement of Baseco, Tondo, Manila experience poverty and vulnerability in their lives? Is their existence today poorer and more insecure compared to their situation in 2002? How do they—on their own and linking up with others—seek to mitigate the various risks and crises to which they are exposed? Using an interpretive approach that highlights the perspectives of Baseco residents themselves, the researcher collected quantitative data (from household surveys) and qualitative data (from focus group discussions and life story interviewing) at two points in time (2002 and 2013) to examine the different dimensions of poverty and vulnerability on the one hand, and of resiliency and agency on the other, in the lives of 75 Baseco households. Guided by John J. Carroll, SJ's conceptions of social inequality and social change as well as the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework adapted to the urban setting, the study concludes that although Baseco, as a community, has improved in many ways since 2002, the vast majority of households resurveyed in 2013 consider themselves still poor and vulnerable because of employment insecurity, tenure insecurity, crime and violence, and environmental disasters.

Panel Moderator: Mary Racelis, Ateneo de Manila University

Place-making, culture and recovery
18 October | 2:30-3:50 | Plenary Hall

Disaster Preparedness, Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Its Social Influence: A Case Study in the Philippines

Kristine Gail C. Lobo, Lyceum of the Philippines University

Philippines has been considered as one of the most disaster prone countries in the world owing to its geographic location in the Pacific Ring of Fire. Despite this unfortunate circumstance, the Philippines is famous for its cultural heritage.

The study investigates the disaster preparedness strategies implemented in the five historical buildings to find out the perception of building administrators of what values are evoked from the preservation of the historical buildings; and to identify the influence of these historical buildings to society. Qualitative research design was used in the study wherein five building administrators were interviewed. The results from the case study were analyzed according to structural functionalist theory. The disaster preparedness strategies that were implemented in the five historical building differ from one another. The values that were evoked from the preservation were the following: Love for God, love for country, economic nationalism, and family and civic values. These historical buildings function like the

existing social institutions (i.e. family, economy, education, religion and political). Therefore, these historical buildings are reflections of the past.

Structuration and Disaster Preparedness in an Urban Housing Resettlement Area: The Case of Disiplina Village in Valenzuela City

Floramante Sir John Don King Howard T. Ponce III, Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Barry Cordera, Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Resettling people from disaster prone areas to safety places is one way to reduce their vulnerabilities. In 2009, Typhoon Ondoy resulted to many homeless families along Tullahan River in Valenzuela City. In partnership with business and industrial companies based in Valenzuela, resources were pooled together and the idea of a resettlement area called Disiplina Village was formed. By resettling these households, they will be prevented from residing back to the declared inhabitable areas. This is the start of the city's direction towards building an informal settler-free city. Today, Disiplina Village is on its 3rd year of implementation and the City Government of Valenzuela is continuously doing its part to achieve the goals of Disiplina Village Project as the first disaster-preparedness urban housing project in the city.

This paper aims to probe the newly established and crystallized structures in Disiplina Village. Applying Giddens' structuration theory, the research explores the resources and rules provided by the City Government of Valenzuela to the resettled families. The creative response of these resettled families as human agents with newly created structures, rules, and resources is also analyzed. The paper used qualitative data gathering techniques such as semi-structured interviews, case studies, and FGDs among related officials and key-informants of LGU-Valenzuela and resettled families in Disiplina Village.

Sense of Place and Disasters: How and Why People Live in Disaster Prone Areas

Danesto B. Anacio, University of the Philippines-Los Baños

This paper explores the notion of "sense of place" as a multidimensional concept consisting of place dependence, place identity and place attachment aspects. It describes these three aspects as distinct place concepts, which refer to an individual's subjective perception and his/her conscious feelings as a result of daily interactions within a predefined functioning environment. In attempting to determine a psycho-sociological rationale in explaining the presence of communities in disaster-prone areas, the sense of place concept is used in this paper to interpret the phenomenon of residents living in communities, which are highly vulnerable to natural disasters. Additionally, the integration of environmental, cultural, and economic factors with sense of place is highlighted in order to plan for future natural disasters. Using a case study from an earlier paper, and other similar areas in the Philippines, this study aims to provide insights and discussion for managing disasters and building communities, which are resilient to natural disasters.

Rebuilding with a Heart: Understanding the Role of Architecture in the Psychosocial Recovery of Typhoon Survivors

*Maria Lovella P. Naces, Ateneo de Manila University
Gloryrose A. Dy, Switotwins Inc.*

In every disaster, the return to normalcy of the survivors is the primary goal. Among the initiatives sprouting in Leyte and other areas affected by Typhoon Haiyan, was the United Architects of the Philippines' call to design temporary and permanent shelters in the process of rebuilding. The architects collaborated with the residents and did a community based architecture design through psycho-social rehabilitation framework. The Philippine Windship building, a multifunctional typhoon resistant shelter was built last February 2014 as a product of community and architects collaborative efforts. Through the findings from key informant interviews, this paper will discuss the evaluative process for these current efforts in the rebuilding of physical structures using the context and the perspectives of people as basis for true rehabilitation.

Panel moderator: Arlen Ancheta, University of Santo Tomas

**Emerging themes in disaster studies
18 October | 2:30-3:50 | Plenary Hall**

The Aftermath of Typhoon Yolanda: Generating Sociological Concepts and Propositions in Sociology of Disaster

Exaltacion E. Lamberte, De La Salle University-Manila

This paper provides information about the people's disaster risk reduction responses, needs and optimism among the economically disadvantaged survivors in the province of Leyte. It addresses the following questions: (1) What is the level of TY Yolanda awareness? To what extent did the people and communities prepare for the coming of the super typhoon? (2) What factors influence the level of people's preparedness, responses and damages? (3) What organizations provided relief assistance? What factors influence the flow of relief assistance to people? (4) What is the extent of damages that the typhoon brought to: (a) life situations of the poor; (b) on the provision of basic services and possible breakdown in health, education and other government services delivery at the local level? (5) What is the level of people's optimism/pessimism? (6) What characterize people's resiliency? The data were drawn from a survey conducted among 941 households from 2 cities and 9 municipalities in the province of Leyte. Face-to-face interviews were held from January to March 2014, using a semi-structured interview schedule and focused group discussions. Towards the end of the discussions, the paper identifies lessons learned that have a bearing on identifying sociological concepts and propositions that will likely contribute and increase the knowledge frontier in Sociology of Disaster in developing areas such as the Philippines. The paper concludes by engaging the participants in mapping research agenda.

Trends on Disaster Research in Philippine Sociology

*Alvin Allam, Polytechnic University of the Philippines
Jerson Quitola, Polytechnic University of the Philippines*

Carmela Anne Nequinto, Polytechnic University of the Philippines
Mercedes Camille Ocampo, Polytechnic University of the Philippines

In 1994, Russel Dynes and Thomas Drabek presented a paper on the structure of disaster research during the Conference on Contemporary Uses of Sociological Research conducted by the International Sociological Association held in Inato, Spain. They discussed the contours of disaster research within the discipline of sociology in terms of its policy and disciplinary implication taking into consideration its novelty as a subject of inquiry in the social sciences. Twenty years after, this paper attempts to examine how far disaster research in Philippine sociology has gone by focusing on: (1) conceptualization of disaster; (2) theoretical and methodological paradigms used; (3) dominant research setting; and (4) the debates present in the disaster discourse. This paper also contains a discussion on possible research questions for future disaster research, and closes with a note on the prospect of disaster research in Philippine sociology.

Ang Paglikha ng Tradisyon sa Sining at Relihiyon Pagkaraan ng Bagyong Ondoy

Danim R. Majerano, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Pasig

Tumatak sa mga Pasigueño ang petsang Setyembre 26, 2009, dahil ito ang pagsalanta ng Bagyong Ondoy sa Lungsod ng Pasig at higit ng Kamaynilaan. Sa taya, halos 80% ng lungsod ay lumubog sa baha at malaking halaga ng mga ari-arian ang nasira. Bunga ng pinsala sa loob ng tatlong buwan ay sinikap na muling-ibangon ng Pasig ang kanyang sarili. Sa pangunguna ng lokal na pamahalaan at ng simbahan kasama ang buong pamayanan ng Pasig ay ipinagpatuloy ang taunang tradisyon ng Bambino Festival noong Enero taong 2010. Ang tema at nilalaman ng nasabing tradisyon ay ang muling pag-ahon/bangon sa hamon ng kalikasan.

Layunin ng papel na ito na talakayin at suriin ang relasyon ng hulagway (imahe) ng mutya at ng Sto. Niño de Pasig bilang instrument/aparato ng lokal na pamahalaan kaagapay ang ibang institusyong panlipunan, at tungo sa pagpapatuloy ng nasimulang paglikha ng tradisyon. Sa tulong at gabay ng semiotikang lapit ay babasahin ang kabuuang hulagway ng Bambino Festival. Sa pamamagitan nito ay mapapalutang na ang relasyon at/o tagpuan ng dalawang hulagway ay bunga ng dominasyong panlipunan/kapangyarihan/gahum. Bagkus sa mismong pagdiriwang ay lumilikha rin ito ng lunduyan o espasyo upang makilala ng bawat nakikisangkot o kalahok ang konsepto ng pagbangon ayon sa mga testimonya at tinigna na iulat. Sa kabuuan, tampok dito ang pagsipat at pagpapahalaga sa sining at relihiyon bilang “re-konstruksiyon” mula sa paglikha ng tradisyon sa pangunguna ng dominasyong panlipunan, tungo sa pagpapatibay at pagpapatuloy ng muli’t muling pagbangon pagkaraan ng pinsala.

Disaster Response of Iligan City during Tropical Storm Sendong

Sulpecia L. Ponce, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

This study examines the nature of disaster response activities conducted by the government of Iligan City, its line agencies and the humanitarian organizations which were the first responders to the flood brought by Tropical Storm Sendong on

December 2011. Using qualitative research design, this study made use of in-depth interviews of 21 key informants from the aforementioned agencies/organizations. The findings showed that based on the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (DRRM) goals of these organizations/agencies, they undertook post-disaster needs assessment, rescue operations, relief assistance and early recovery activities/interventions immediately after Sendong. Restoration of basic social services to the devastated communities was crucial to meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs of the people affected. However, despite the reactive disaster response approach employed during Sendong, there were serious, bureaucratic, logistic and inter-agency coordination problems that emerged during the delivery of emergency relief operations and services. These findings have implications to disaster preparedness, monitoring and disaster governance of the local government units of Iligan City.

Panel moderator: John Andrew Evangelista, University of the Philippines-Diliman

Can disaster preparedness be taught?
18 October | 2:30-3:50 | Room 203

Disaster in the time of K to 12: Embedding the Disaster Preparedness in the K to 12 Curriculum

Gretchen A. Abuso, Xavier University-Ateneo de Cagayan

The revamping of the Philippine education system has brought in new faces in the curriculum. Disaster Readiness and Risk Reduction is one of the new subjects which focus “on the application of scientific knowledge and the solution of practical problems in a physical environment. It is designed to bridge the gap between theoretical science and daily living.” This subject is designed to be taken by all senior high school students starting 2016 and categorized within the physical sciences. Using the human development index and indicators of social impacts (i.e., social capital, social cohesion, collective action, etc.) as analytical tools, this paper reviews the curriculum in terms of its capacity to educate and prepare Filipino students for the social aspect of the causes and impacts of disaster to society.

Integrating Cultural Ecology in Higher Education Curricula

Enrico C. Garcia

Natural and sociological ecosystems influence scientific theories that ecologists and cultural anthropologists formulate. Cultural ecology theories provide clear examples of these complex links, illustrating how these reciprocal relationships do not constitute a closed system, but are undetermined and open to the influences of two broader worlds: the social and the natural environment. The status of cultural ecology today can be measured through the numbers of publication focused on the study of culture and its relationship to their environment. Most of these publications are from Europe, followed by North America and the rest of Asia, very few from South America and Africa. The link between environment and culture is also emphasized in Asia, including the Philippines, in preparation for the ASEAN Integration by 2015. The environmental problems of different sociological origins

can be solved by means of the theories and concepts of cultural ecology interlinked with the environmental attitude of people living in a given place. Three significant correlation analyses revealed. The first one indicates the need to integrate cultural ecology in all academic curricula (0.27 with p-value 0.01). This result recommends that cultural ecology becomes a separate and active field of study today. The second one reveals that female are more likely to have a great interest in the field of Cultural Ecology (-0.22 with p-value 0.02). Lastly, people in the rural areas highly demonstrate the cultural-ecological attitudes (0.28 with p-value 0.01). The researcher concludes the need to integrate cultural ecology in all higher education curricula in the Philippines.

Understanding School-To-Work Transition Crisis in the Philippines through Unemployment Rates and Secondary Education Performance Indicators (2007-2011)

Debbie Mariz N. Manalili, Ateneo de Manila University

This paper examines selected statistics on unemployment and secondary education performance indicators in the Philippines between 2007 and 2011 from the National Statistics Office, the Department of Education and the Population Reference Bureau. It employs secondary data analysis using descriptive statistics. Results show that while secondary education performance indicators are encouraging, high levels of youth unemployment is seen in the country which varies across regions, age group, sex, and highest grade completed. Also, vulnerability is seen among those who are waiting for employment. This paper argues that school-to-work transition in the Philippines is (a) methodologically, understood rarely through demographic patterns, and (b) conceptually, knowledge gain from educational system is not translated into employment. This concludes by citing the implications of the research to the new K-12 educational system and the study of school-to-work transition crisis in the Philippines.

The prospects of social research in a world risk society: A Content Analysis of UST's Biennial Research Reports from 2000-2010

Clarence M. Batan University of Santo Tomas

Bien S. Mangahas, University of Santo Tomas

This research investigates the state of social science research in the University of Santo Tomas (UST) gleaned from the UST's biennial research reports from 2000-2010. Employing content analysis, the study traces (a) the nature and characteristics of research outputs; (b) researchers' background and level of engagements, and (c) the methods employed in the production of these research outputs. The paper argues that the level of social science research productivity in UST from 2000-2010 has been generally modest but varied across disciplines, which seems to reflect the weakness of disciplinary structures for the social sciences in the university. In conclusion, the paper offers some insights on how social science research structure in UST may be enhanced to address emerging issues from a world risk society.

Panel moderator: Mary Jane Arnado, Independent consultant

GUIDELINES FOR PAPER PRESENTERS

BEFORE THE CONFERENCE

1. We encourage presenters to provide an advanced copy of their paper for other conference participants to read ahead of time. Organizers can upload your paper at <http://philippinesociology.com/>. This is optional. Papers can be sent to philippinesociology@gmail.com. There is no word limit for conference papers.
2. Presenters are advised to limit their PowerPoint presentation deck to 8-10 substantive slides, assuming there is 2-3 minutes per slide. This will help presenters manage their time.
3. Consider distributing handouts to the audience (20 copies) especially for presentations with data sets that cannot fit in one PowerPoint slide. Participants must bring their own handouts.
4. For Apple users, please ensure that your presentation is compatible with Windows-based platforms. Bring a DVI converter for the projector.
5. Panel allocations will be announced a week before the conference. This information will be emailed to participants and uploaded at the PSS website and Facebook page. We encourage participants to introduce themselves to their co-panelists and moderators to discuss shared themes in their presentations.

DURING THE CONFERENCE

1. Arrive at your room at least ten minutes before your session. Load your PowerPoint presentation before the session begins.
2. You only have **fifteen to twenty minutes** to provide a summary of your paper. This depends on the size of your panel. Moderators are instructed to inform speakers to wrap up on their final two minutes and stop the presentation should the participant speak beyond twenty minutes. This is to ensure that all panelists have enough time to discuss their work and receive feedback from the audience.
3. There will be time to answer questions and brief comments from the audience.

GUIDELINES FOR MODERATORS

1. Arrive at your room at least ten minutes before your session begins.
2. Ensure that all presenters have loaded and checked their PowerPoint presentations.
3. Introduce each presenter before he or she speaks. Before the session begins, consult participants on how they want to be introduced. Confirm the title of the presentation as some presenters may have changed their presentations' titles.
4. Be strict with time. Speakers will have 15 minutes to present for panels of 4; 12 minutes for panels of 5. Notify the presenter when he or she has two minutes remaining. Make sure that the presentation does not exceed fifteen minutes.
5. You have the discretion to accept questions and brief queries after each presentation or after the entire panel has spoken.
6. Make sure to conclude the session on time and vacate room to make way for the succeeding parallel sessions.

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